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JUNE 1942

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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Meeting at New Orleans under the presidency of
SHELBY M. HARRISON

Reported by KATHRYN CLOSE

Children of the Americas—ELISABETH SHIRLEY ENOCHS

MARK ETHRIDGE—The South and Its Problems—CHARLES S. JOHNSON

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So They Said

at the National Conference of Social Work at New Orleans

• Intellectual acceptance of democracy is not enough. We must live it.—LEORA L. CONNER, *Memphis, Tenn.*

• There must be no waste of funds, no waste of manpower, and no waste of human beings who are the basis of the democracy for which we are fighting a war.—BLANCHE DIMOND, *Boston, Mass.*

• Minerva is said to have sprung full-armed from the brain of Zeus. But the trick has been lost through the ages. Legislative enactment does not and cannot magically produce effective organization.—PAUL V. MCNUTT, *Federal Security Administrator.*

• Individualization is the basis of case work. It is also the basis of democracy. It is not an accident that case work has developed and grown and gained wider acceptance in the United States . . . and in other democratic countries.—MALCOLM S. NICHOLS, *Boston, Mass.*

• It is not wise economy to spend billions of dollars for munitions of war only to risk finding later that we are deficient in the will or the vigor to use our weapons for lack of having expended millions for health and morale. In wartime, especially, we cannot afford to be penny wise and pound foolish.—I. S. FALK, *Bureau of Research and Statistics, Social Security Board.*

• A sloppy defense council is almost as dangerous as a carelessly assembled plane.—JONATHAN DANIELS, *Office of Civilian Defense.*

• Self-discipline is as important an aspect as is freedom to democracy.—MRS. HENRY A. INGRAHAM, *president of the National Board, YWCA.*

• We must discuss our plans for the post-war world now, in the midst of the struggle. Otherwise, we may be as mentally unprepared for peace as we have been mentally unprepared for war.—VERA MICHELES DEAN, *Foreign Policy Association.*

• No civilization ever before contemplated the magnitudes of national insurance such as we have in the realization that soon, every month, we shall make more war goods that month than Japan's entire national income for a year. We can afford in our standard of living, even though it is to be changed, a war economy—Japan and Germany cannot.—LEON HENDERSON, *Federal Price Administrator.*

• Children cannot remain in cold storage until the end of the war.—CHARLES I. SCHOTTLAND, *Children's Bureau.*

• Social work is still people and our interpretation of those things we want to hold fast to in times like these must be interpretation of people, not of problems or programs.—GERTRUDE SPRINGER, *Osterville, Mass.*

• Social work is a tool, designed with all the science we know, for implementing the religious and humanitarian impulse toward human brotherhood for practical achievement. — SHELBY M. HARRISON, *president, National Conference of Social Work.*

• It's no good thinking you can choose a government, hand everything over to it and then wash your hands of the whole business. In any real democracy there must be bodies of people to study its workings, criticize and, at times, even applaud.—MARGERY FRY, J.P., *London, England.*

• One of the best ways of preserving the morale of the civilian population is by keeping at full blast all those social services which can contribute to a fitness of body and a calmness of mind under a terrific ordeal. — MALCOLM MACDONALD, *High Commissioner from the United Kingdom to Canada.*

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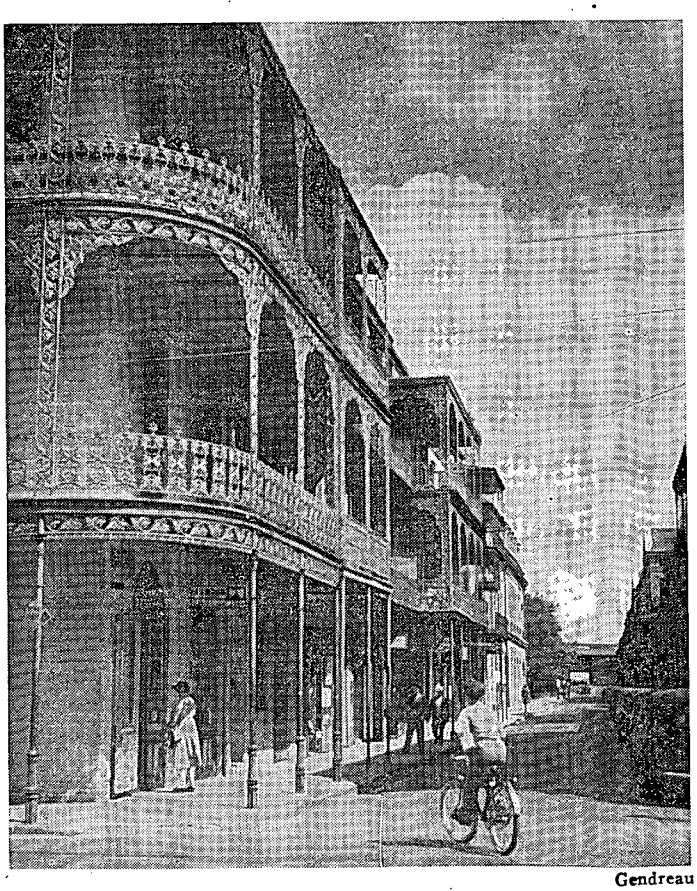
Hardy S. Williams, New Orleans



Gendreau

AT NEW ORLEANS

Present and future officers of the National Conference of Social Work: *Left:* Fred K. Hoehler, director American Public Welfare Association, elected president for the meeting in Cleveland (1943). *Center:* Elizabeth Wisner, director Tulane School of Social Work, nominated for president in 1944. *Right:* Shelby M. Harrison, director of the Russell Sage Foundation, president of the 1942 meeting in New Orleans.

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

JUNE 1942

VOL. LXXVIII NO. 6

Social Workers Along Three Fronts

By KATHRYN CLOSE

With the collaboration of Ruth Dodge Mack

BUSINESS was not as usual at the sixty-ninth National Conference of Social Work, held in New Orleans in mid-May. The set-up, to be sure, was the same as in other years—with a week of general evening sessions, with five sections vying for meeting places in the center of the city each morning; with seven special committees and thirty-nine affiliated groups competing for the afternoons. But what in the past has frequently seemed like a seven ring circus with a confusing swarm of sideshows, was unified by a common emphasis: Formal papers and informal discussion alike—no matter on what subject, from the intricacies of therapeutic methods to broad programs of social engineering—all tied into the central theme of adaptation to the war.

Moreover, the clashes among participants at Atlantic City a year ago were gone; and gone the tension of Grand Rapids in 1940—when Belgium fell and France was crumbling. The storm that had broken overhead since the conference last met had cleared the atmosphere.

If, in off hours, social workers proved to be tourist-minded, that showed them up as human, too—poking about the charming old French quarter, singing the praises of creole cooking and the iron grill work of the balconies. Nonetheless, any outsiders looking in on the proceedings soon learned that 3,231 social workers were in New Orleans not to be entertained but to learn from each other.

Quick uptake of discussion from the floor marked the sessions, large or small. Rare were those dead silences when a chairman waits in embarrassment for someone to manifest interest in what has been said. Listeners were quick to ask questions, or chip in their own experience. Moreover, this was a how-to-do-it conference, short on hair-splitting theories and ear-filling vocabularies.

The vigorous and integral part the young profession is playing in the crisis was thrown into clear relief at the opening session (Sunday evening, May tenth) by Shelby M. Harrison, director of the Russell Sage Foundation. There was practical drive linked with philosophic humanism in the way he developed the theme of his presidential address, "Attacking on Social Work's Three Fronts." These he designated as:

I. Direct service to the immediate war program
II. Day-by-day performance of social work's essential duties
III. Post-war responsibilities

The first, and most dramatic, of the fronts he divided into four main services:

1. To the soldier himself and his family
2. To civilians in preparation for attack
3. To war disorganized communities
4. To aliens—and vigilance against all forms of discrimination

On the second front, Mr. Harrison pointed out, the day-by-day performance of social work is based on an ageless faith in humanity in which every great religion has its roots. Social workers express this faith by striving to find means "for giving every individual his chance in life." That calls for developing high standards of practice and for initiating social advance. "Rooted deep in that respect for the personality of each human being, which free governments alone are designed to nurture and defend," social work must in wartime perform even greater services to democracy than before in assuring at least the essentials of healthful living.

"In order to win this war we must set before ourselves," he said, "a clear picture of the world the democracies are striving to bring into being." Here lay the third and post-war front staked out by the conference president. "Social work can and should speak out for the needs of man, and the means of meeting them." But the time to start to work upon solutions is now. Social workers have practical experience to bring to the more theoretical planners. Two problems we all must face, in Mr. Harrison's conviction, are ridding the world of the "twin scourges of war and unemployment," and guaranteeing food, clothing, shelter, health service, recreation, education to every person in the land.

Thus were the lines of attack for social workers laid out by a man who for over thirty years has been engrossed in social engineering—from his days as staff member of the Pittsburgh Survey and later of *The Survey*, through his thirty years of service with the Russell Sage Foundation. The 235 meetings which followed were evidence that the fight along these three fronts is on.

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I. The Immediate War Program

OF ALL MR. HARRISON'S DIVISIONS, THE "WAR DISORGANized community" received most attention throughout the conference and supplied it with the greatest body of factual material. Thus the scheduled topic at Monday evening's general session, "Social Work Faces Its War Job," elicited two topnotch speakers: Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada; and Jonathan Daniels, assistant director of the Office of Civilian Defense, Washington.

Mr. MacDonald (who had had dinner in Scotland three nights before) traced the development of the social services in England since the early blitzkrieg. He pointed out that the best ways to thwart the enemy's efforts to snap nerves and break the morale of civilians are not only to provide emergency measures but to preserve and expand those long time services "which help people keep fitness of body and calmness of mind under the ordeal." One of the most striking changes in England, he said, is the new understanding and harmony between town and country which has come of the evacuations. He referred to the whole social program as a "revolution" but one "being achieved peacefully by common consent under the stress of a war which has done more than anything before to sweep away the class differences of a nation."

Speaking to the theme, "Mobilizing Civilian America to Win the War," Mr. Daniels called for "the tough-muscled, strong hearted fibre" to do "the hard job, the dirty job, the long job, and the job left vacant by the departure of the stronger and more skilled." In the year since he had last addressed the conference (at Atlantic City as editor of The Raleigh (N.C.) *News and Observer*), the war has added immeasurably to the social disruption he then described; but it had also awakened communities. "There is a sound of marching in this land, and it is not only the marching of soldiers. . . . It comes from people who begin to understand (in a world which has talked too much about machines) that strength is people behind them and the sum of all people and all towns." Decent housing, health opportunities, transportation facilities, good water supplies, to Mr. Daniels's mind, become so many excellent instruments of warfare.

Dubbing OCD "the cord between the court house and the White House," he pointed out that the foundation of civilian mobilization is work by volunteers and chided social workers on their attitude toward them: "You have complained often that the country was not social work conscious. The whole country is ready to do social work now." The real problem facing social workers, he suggested, is not the danger of being swept under—but the challenge to match the volunteers' imagination and ingenuity when it comes to the necessary process of training and leading them.

Wartime Communities

THIS YEAR THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION SECTION OF the conference had no monopoly of that term. The sections on group work, social action, public welfare administration, and many of the committees and associate bodies, made much of organizing and coordinating to meet the special needs with which they were concerned.

Two much-talked-of papers were presented on leadership at the national level at a joint session of the community organization section, chairman, Edward D. Lynde of Cleveland, and the section on public welfare, chairman, Dorothy C. Kahn of New York.

"War has renewed our consciousness of the imperfections in our social organization by creating staggering new community problems and, at the same time, dislocating our normal machinery for dealing with them," said Fred K. Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association. Pointing out that the wartime situations with which localities must deal are "federal in origin," springing from policies and decisions of civil and military character, he called for a strong federal leadership that would release rather than block local energy and initiative, and blamed much of the confusion which has arisen in attempts to meet such needs on the difficulties in reconciling the necessity for local initiative and responsibility with the equal necessity for federal guidance and financial assistance.

The framers of our Constitution, he pointed out, wisely recognized that national security is a federal responsibility. State authorities must assume responsibility for matters in which they have jurisdiction, but must not stand between federal agents and local communities or place a damper on local endeavors to meet a community's own problems:

> The confusion of function between the Office of Civilian Defense and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services has now been resolved by a clear-cut agreement between the two agencies leaving functional planning and operations to the ODHWS and community organization to the OCD. In the community field, the true measure of federal leadership will be the degree to which it can bring about the necessary clarification of function and organization so that local leadership and enterprise can again breathe and move and solve its problems in the traditional way of American democracy.

Leonard Mayo of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, scored national voluntary agencies for inability to work within the local organization pattern of the communities served by their constituents. They must, he maintained, if they are to continue to draw heavily on the resources of the whole community. He pointed to the United Service Organizations as evidence of consciousness that national agencies must work together, but was pessimistic as to the ultimate success of this experiment because of the tendency of the six agencies involved to keep to "air-tight compartments." He found encouragement, however, in the tendency of the war effort to rally agencies as well as people to a common cause.

How customary methods have been adapted to the emergency was the subject of two group meetings under the community organization section—one on metropolitan areas, the other on small towns and rural districts.

At the first, Lyman S. Ford of New York pointed out that cities which hitherto have handled their normal welfare needs most intelligently are in turn most successful in the community mobilization aspects of civilian defense. The trend in the larger cities is to include welfare and community services under the aegis of the local defense council; and in the interest of a unified program, Mr. Ford recommended that "during the war period there be no division of ultimate responsibility." At the same meeting, T. Lester

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Swander of Corpus Christi, Texas, rated OCD's development of 9,000 defense councils as a "brilliant promotional success," but regretted its failure to clarify what coordination of community effort means or sufficiently to outline practical methods of operation. The result in many areas, he pointed out, has been inactivity and confusion. One of the most valuable services which the OCD might furnish local councils is guidance in the acquisition of personnel that will be effective in what are after all "very specialized jobs."

In the rural group meeting, Louise Gilbert of Jeffersonville, Ind., described the situation encountered by a small town of 1,000 (Charlestown, Ind.), which found its population increased within the space of a few months to approximately 30,000 persons. She showed how such agencies as a county department of public welfare, a county public health nursing service, and a Red Cross Chapter could be made the basis for a local planning body, enlisting both old residents and newcomers. Jessie E. Hauser of Raleigh, told how North Carolina coastal counties were overwhelmed by the problems brought by both army camps and defense industries; and how a conference of welfare and health executives had helped these counties use their own resources to the best advantage and had encouraged the state to augment unit staffs. Fern Carll Duncan of Sweetwater, Texas, described the way in which the Sweetwater-Nolan County Welfare Department, with the assistance of the Traveler's Aid, the Red Cross, and other local organizations, had set about to meet conditions "almost entirely different from those to which the county was accustomed" before the army moved in.

More detailed clues as to community disruption and what to do about it were afforded by study projects stimulated by the group work section, chairman, Wilber I. Newstetter of Pittsburgh. Two defense communities and two normal ones were reviewed on the basis of needs and programs at four three-day group meetings.

One of the defense communities under scrutiny was Alexandria, La., (its normal population of 25,000 doubled since the last census). The town lies no farther than sixteen miles from four army camps where 100,000 service men are stationed. The story was told of how churches, chamber of commerce, labor unions, fraternal organizations, the local established welfare agencies, and new USO units had all striven with needs which cropped up with the influx of construction workers and soldiers on leave. The speakers included USO directors and community leaders from Alexandria and a regional representative of the Federal Security Agency. Their main stumbling blocks, they said, had been duplication of effort and lack of over-all planning. The most encouraging aspect had been the awakening of the community to social consciousness.

The other defense community studied was Los Angeles, an area where problems were complicated by the evacuation of Japanese aliens and citizens. This study was reported upon by Stella Hartman of Los Angeles and Lawrence Norris of San Francisco, who posed several unanswered questions, such as: What can be done for the older girl who is prevented by war conditions from leading a normal life? Should children be encouraged or discouraged to play at war? Should personnel standards be lowered when an agency is pressed by an increasing clientele and a shortage of staff?

The whole impact of wartime on people and communities came under discussion in the program of the special committee on interstate migration, chairman, Myron Falk of Baton Rouge, La. In a meeting devoted to the findings of the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, Congressman John J. Sparkman of Alabama, one of its members, warned that the concentration of defense contracts in limited areas not only overpopulates some communities but undermines the very structure of others. He underscored the committee's proposals for decentralization by enlisting every available community and its resident industries in the war effort. Peter Kasius of the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, pointed out that the health and welfare needs in boom areas differ in volume, but little in nature, from those of normal areas; and that until there is local recognition of them, it is hard for the higher levels of government to enter the picture.

Children in Wartime

THE IMPRINT OF WAR EXPERIENCES UPON "THE GROWING personality" was discussed at a meeting of the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers by Dr. Martha W. MacDonald, who maintained that the least vulnerable child is to be found in the elementary school where life is absorbed by interests which counteract the effect of war on his routine and affectional ties. Below this age, very young children run the risk of "serious frustration" because of an interference with mother love by the mother's other anxieties. Above it, adolescents suffer more than any other age group because of the effects of war upon their philosophy of life. Here the need is for social and recreational

---

IN his long dwelling on this earth man has been weaving a tapestry of history. It has many curious and erratic designs, and is full of wars and bloodshed and selfish action. But again and again we come upon a continuing golden thread. This golden thread is the expression in every age of the infinite value of the individual human being, echoed in the words of philosophers, prophets, and poets, and in the deeds of many humbler men . . . Social work is the modern implementation of this faith, the modern agency for transmuting that faith into works. It endeavors to apply to the art of helping our fellow man not merely good intentions and unselfish effort, but all the skill and special knowledge which modern science can furnish. It is a discipline which seeks to serve the poor, the misguided, the undefeated, the sick, the imprisoned, the crippled in mind and body, the jobless, the illiterate, the maladjusted, the misunderstood, and all the rest . . . But I think that we who are social workers need to look back, each of us, beyond our daily and often dull routine to the faith that we individually hold, whether it springs from religious conviction or from a secular love of human beings. Only so can we see clearly that the eternal values from which our actions spring are the very opposite of the Nazi philosophy of a superior caste or state for which the individual must be sacrificed; of might makes right. Only so can we perform our often humdrum duties with the high spirit which will make them effective measures of attack upon fascist forces at work in our own land.

Shelby M. Harrison

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Delaune for New Orleans *Times-Picayune*

Emma C. Puschner, director of the American Legion National Child Welfare Division, introduces Paul V. McNutt

outlets. "It is regrettable," she said, "that the American public vocalized its resentment of Mrs. Roosevelt's encouragement of just such a program."

Dr. MacDonald advocated a required course in mental hygiene in the highschools so that the elements of good family morale might be brought into as many homes as possible. At a joint session of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the National Association of Training Schools where she also spoke, she made further recommendations: the provision of opportunities for adolescents to participate in defense activities, and extension of the CCC and the NYA to meet the needs of neurotic youth.

From another angle, at the meeting of the Church Conference of Social Work, H. L. Pritchett of Southern Methodist University analyzed methods which can be used "to combat psychological destructive forces," loose in a world at war. They included self-control and self-direction, restraint without repression, unity in cooperation, the reorientation of personal and national life toward religious values.

There was in New Orleans a preliminary conference of the National Probation Association, at which Margery Fry of London gave a report on juvenile delinquency in England, blaming its rise on "the enormous upheaval in the life of the English child": closed schools, the taking over of former recreational facilities for other war services, the use of public air raid shelters—"A bunk in an underground railway station is not a good substitute for a bed at home." But part of the blame she laid to the failure now and in the past to give enough responsibilities to children and adolescents.

Later, at a joint session of the NPA with the conference's committee on delinquency, Miss Fry described English methods of dealing with the adolescent offender; and Lowell Juilliard Carr outlined the prevention program of the Michigan Child Guidance Institute. The area adjacent to the huge new Ford bomber plant "where several hundred thousand people will ultimately transform open fields and rural villages into urban communities," he said, "will afford a unique opportunity to watch delinquency breeding from the egg up—and for social action to smash some of these eggs before they are hatched."

SICKNESS, POOR NUTRITION, AND OTHER ILLS, NO LESS than juvenile delinquency, are part of the hatch when both parents are drawn into war production and young folk are left unattended in the home—often in a strange defense area. Yet even at a meeting sponsored by the National Association for Aid to Dependent Children there seemed to be acceptance that the question is not whether the mother should be employed but whether there is something to take the place of her care. This was a panel discussion where representatives from Alabama, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, and Michigan all testified that mothers are going into war work and that inadequate facilities exist for the care of their children. From another panel meeting staged by the National Association of Day Nurseries came a ray of hope when Katharine Cook of the U. S. Office of Education explained that the present interpretation of the maintenance clause of the Lanham act makes funds available for day care facilities and personnel in connection with the schools.

Elizabeth Woodruff Clark of the NADN pointed out that labor, churches, councils of social agencies, and community service sections of defense councils are all looking into the day care question, and advocated some central place for the clearance of experience and ideas. In speaking before the Child Welfare League of America, she urged quick action: "By the end of 1942 five or six million women will be needed in war industries, in addition to the half million already so employed. The reservoir of single women is rapidly being absorbed."

Charles I. Schottland of the U. S. Children's Bureau reported that thus far the number of women employed in war industries has not come up to expectations, but stressed the importance of planning now for needs which are bound to come. At a meeting of the section on social case work, Cathryn S. Guyler of the NADN maintained that the present situation places responsibility on social workers to offer a community-wide consultation service to mothers; and to participate in securing day-care centers and developing them as "truly extensions of the home during the period of need."

CHILD LABOR, ALREADY MORE THAN A BOGEY MAN IN many a defense and agricultural district, came under discussion through the National Committee on Child Labor. Myron Falk of Baton Rouge, La. and Paul L. Benjamin of Buffalo, N. Y., spoke out against the tendency to loosen legal restrictions under the cloak of "patriotism." Pointing out the many ways in which employers evade child labor laws, particularly those employing young girls as waitresses and "car-hops," Mr. Falk called for federal funds to "come to the rescue" of states not able to finance enforcement. Mr. Benjamin urged an expanded training program calculated to bring in "Negroes who are clamoring for work," young people over sixteen or eighteen, older men, and a larger number of women. Said he:

> The floodtide of child labor breakdown bills in state legislatures must be resisted. Continuous and prolonged work crushes the child's personality and destroys his initiative. If new hands are to pick up the torch of freedom, children must still dream dreams.

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Congressman Sparkman of Alabama challenged any distinction between an industrial labor force and an industrialized farm, saying that work on the latter teaches children nothing and robs them of the education they need for adult life.

These were but some of the impacts of the war registered at the conference. [More are to be taken up further on.] But it was also important to know how they were affecting the normal welfare programs and how these services are adapting to them.

Repercussions on Agencies, Public and Private

PAUL V. MCNUTT, FEDERAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATOR, who stole the show for the American Legion National Child Welfare Division, Thursday night (given over to meetings of the associate and special groups) brought an encouraging note to the conference when he said: "We are in a position quickly to adapt to changing needs . . . to reassign delegated authority in terms of the master strategy in the war against want." He went on to point out that the coming national coordination of the country's "total personnel" must involve not only recruitment and training but also the "conservation" of manpower. "In this hour of crisis each of us must firmly resolve that not one life shall be lost . . . not one family shall fall victim in any way . . . to red tape."

At a meeting of the section on public welfare administration, Donald S. Howard of New York identified three general types of wartime effects upon social services.

> Those that never occurred except in the imagination of some person.
>
> Those that happened but went unseen by unimaginative officials.
>
> Those that have taken place and have been seen.

Under the second type he listed increased truancy, greater disruption of family life, mounting pressures on young people. "Communities will do well to remember that what they don't know may hurt them." In type three, Mr. Howard placed among other changes:

> Sharp reductions in the apparent need for certain types of services in many areas.
>
> Demands for reduction of social services.
>
> Difficulties in finding good foster homes.
>
> A lowering of standards of labor legislation protecting women and children.
>
> Greater need for doing better case work.
>
> Personnel shortages and staff turnover.
>
> A new hope among social planners and social workers that mass unemployment can be "licked."

He also noted a new attitude:

> What is important now is to get needed services to the people who need them. The idea is not—as relief officials particularly have seemed to think it was—to do everything possible to avoid giving needed help. We want the selective service rejectee to have his teeth fixed as we never wanted his father to have a hernia repaired when the father was on the relief rolls during the depression.

Editor Daniels had a backer in Mr. Howard, who held that an important role for the individual agency in the war effort is "to isolate and define jobs that can be performed constructively by volunteers."

Volunteers, in truth, came into their own at this conference. Traditionally, they have been spotlighted by the Association of Junior Leagues of America and the National Committee on Volunteers in Social Work, but at New Orleans they also received attention from two sections and another associate group, the Social Work Publicity Council. How can we team up with the layman? asked the program committee of the section on case work. In answering, William Rinehart of Cleveland took up the professional considerations which stand in the caseworker's way in sharing the job; and Clare Tousley of New York showed that volunteers can count, not only singly but in groups, as fact-finding committees on housing, public relief, delinquency, the care of the mentally ill, the homeless.

At a meeting of the section on social action, Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, executive secretary of the AJLA, suggested that the present widespread wartime urge to be of use presents an opportunity to "channel the feeling of citizen responsibility for community welfare." She called on councils of social agencies to work for the proper fitting and training of volunteers to their jobs.

The Soldier—and His Family

ACTIVITIES CENTERING ON THE ARMED FORCES CAME TO the fore at the conference in discussions on case work and the selectee, recreational and counseling services for military men, dependency allowances, rehabilitation services, protection against venereal disease.

The United Service Organizations, newest of associate groups, presented four speakers who gave brief descriptions of the over-all USO program of "social, recreational, and spiritual services" to military men and industrial workers, the place of social case work in this, their cooperative group work program, and their relationships to existing public and private agencies within a community.

Pointing out that the six member agencies of the USO are carrying on 692 enterprises, Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham of New York suggested that this is an experiment in cooperation which presents a valuable field of experience for "society in the making." She made no attempt to describe the USO in rosy tints—"confusion has often happened on the local level because administrative lines are not clear"—but expressed a faith that the basic philosophy of all six member agencies, belief in the dignity of human personality, provides unity of purpose that will bring ultimate success.

At the same meeting, Major William J. Parkins of the Salvation Army spoke of the role the USO is playing in affording new group ties to men who have had to break with all old associations. Fanny Brenner Reich of the National Traveler's Aid Association told of the USO's experiments in providing case work services to soldiers, to soldiers' sweethearts and families who come to camp towns, and to migrant workers in defense towns. In some instances the USO has supplied the first case work service ever to be offered in a community. Louis Kraft of New York, pointing out that USO's success in achieving cooperation on the national level augured well for cooperation on the local level, held it should be possible for USO agencies to maintain autonomy and flexibility and at the same time integrate with the life of the community—"They are not operating in a vacuum." He maintained that the USO frequently has been instrumental in developing community life and community organization by getting volunteers to work together across lines that have previously been barriers.

Under the committee on law and social work, chairman, Emery A. Brownell, Wood Brown of New Orleans called on social workers to assume the responsibility for getting to

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enlisted men and their dependents accurate knowledge of the laws protecting their civil rights:

It requires no thought or analysis to realize that when a man is called suddenly and with little preparation from his civil life, he must leave many loose ends, many obligations which he is unable to meet because of his call to military service. Important steps have already been taken towards an adjustment of the hardships that would follow in the absence of some general policy in respect to these obligations. Legal aid associations, local bar committees, or the more informal assistance of local lawyers where the community is small, are prepared to give assistance in the proper cases without financial burden to the soldier's dependents.

The most important protection, he said, flows from the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 which gives courts power to stay or suspend proceedings against a soldier or a sailor, and at the same time protects the creditor by voiding the effect of the statute of limitations in such cases.

At another of the committee's meetings, Flora M. Miller of Rochester, N. Y., described a community experiment showing how social agencies can learn to use the law, and Frances Craighead Dwyer of Atlanta, Ga., presented examples of social agency-legal aid cooperation. Keen interest was shown in the possibilities of extending legal aid facilities, particularly in the South.

Dependency allowances were discussed at a meeting of the committee on conservation of family finances and resources, chairman, Joanna C. Colcord of New York, where Helen R. Jeter of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services described the provisions of the pending congressional bills which would create them. [See "War Risks and Security," by Elizabeth Wickenden, *Survey Midmonthly,* May 1942.] In pointing to the need for such allowances, Miss Jeter maintained that the majority of men in the armed forces are not paid wages "commensurate either with the type of work they perform or with their previous earning capacity and the standard of living to which their families have been accustomed." Many dependency deferments, she warned, will probably be revoked, for "while in a peacetime army it was possible to avoid calling upon the service of men needed for the support of their families, in an all-out war such a policy becomes unthinkable."

Concern for the service man came into the social case work section, when Sterling Johnson of the American Red Cross discussed the effect of the draft on selectees and on their families; and Sadie Shapiro and Theodate Haines Soule, both of New York, described an experiment in which medical social workers are serving local selective service boards on a volunteer basis. [See "Health for Rejectees," by Col. Samuel J. Kopetsky, M.C., *Survey Midmonthly,* January, 1942.]

Rehabilitation—the need for which will intensify as the war goes on—fell in the province of the committee on the physically handicapped, chairman, Oliver A. Friedman. But the focus at the conference was on rejectees and civilians in all walks of life who wish to fit themselves for use during the war and after.

Leonard Outhwaite of the War Production Board pointed out that rehabilitation has been caught in a tangle of many agencies built about "type cases." But "people are not type cases." There is need for an over-all program to provide medical care, surgical care, mechanical aids, or whatever is required to "create whole men."—"Only whole methods will succeed." Leadership should come from the federal government, but if it does not a state or even a private agency might take the lead—"The handicapped must not suffer because of conflicts between agencies and groups."

Ways in which the local draft boards might use available health and welfare information to protect "the armed forces, the individual, and the taxpayer" were suggested by Marian McBee of New York at a meeting of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. These include:

Clearance of all men classified as 1-A through the central state files of public institutions for the mentally ill and mentally defective.

Clearance through the Social Service Index in order to obtain available social and health data.

Hardy S. Williams, New Orleans

Delaune for New Orleans *Times-Picayune*

Hardy S. Williams, New Orleans

Left, **Margery Fry, J. P., L. L. D., of London;** ***center,*** **Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner of the United Kingdom to Canada;** ***right,*** **Evan Davies, educator, of London**

Firsthand information on the British experience was brought to the conference direct from England. Mr. MacDonald traced the development of wartime social services. Miss Fry spoke on delinquency. Mr. Davies told of the effect of war on children

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The attachment of social workers to the local draft boards on a voluntary basis for canalizing information from the Social Service Index.

The encouragement of private physicians and psychiatrists to report cases known to them as unfit for military service.

The provision of the draft boards with personnel to make psychiatric evaluations prior to induction.

A general education program to acquaint the public with the seriousness of allowing persons to be inducted who are known to be potential psychiatric casualties.

"SOCIAL PROTECTION" IS THE NEW NAME FOR THE FIGHT against an old scourge, which in port cities, no less than defense areas and war camp communities, takes its toll of soldiers, sailors, marines, air men and war production workers. This first received attention at New Orleans at a pre-conference meeting of the National Probation Association. How the service man is only half the story was visualized by Arthur E. Fink of Birmingham, Ala. The wartime prostitution racket, he said, is being run as a big business and "knows where to go for new recruits." He told of the numerous girls—some as young as twelve—who are swarming to camp areas "running away from the emotional starvation and frustration of their own homes and their own lives"; and of the conditions that contribute to the unrest of young people in defense production districts — overcrowded houses, overcrowded schools, inadequate health and recreational facilities. — "These girls are foremost among the home front casualties."

Mr. Fink described counter moves by the education, recreation, and social protection sections of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, but added that there is much yet to be done. Take the girl who is told to get out of town: everybody wants to wash his hands of her. Among the immediate needs are additional health facilities; more law enforcement; suitable jail quarters and personnel to insure humane treatment; apprehension of exploiters—"the madams, the taxi-drivers, the bell-hops"; expanded school and vocational training services; more adequate relief standards.

The Social Hygiene Association divided its discussion among six speakers. One of them, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. P. M. H. Wynhoven of New Orleans, advocated that social workers, backed by health and military authorities, institute a direct campaign to impel law enforcement officials to take drastic legal steps in curbing prostitution; and warned that venereal disease will never be eradicated unless all concerned support ministers in their condemnation of promiscuity. Dr. Bascom Johnson of New York was pessimistic about eliminating prostitution "within our lifetime," but maintained that through repression of "procurers, distributors, and exploiters" the number of women engaged in prostitution and the number of their contacts could be greatly reduced. He cited figures to show improvement in many areas since our entry into the war.

Preparations Against Attack

WHILE THE CONFERENCE WAS IN SESSION A SUBMARINE sank a steamer at the mouth of the Mississippi, bringing close home to New Orleans the call for community protection against outside enemy attack. But the conference itself was preoccupied with the more insidious dangers from within communities. The only meeting where preparations against enemy attacks were discussed in any detail was one sponsored by the American Red Cross.

There, Dewitt Smith brought out that while the Red Cross should be the responsible agency in a natural calamity because of its long years of "disaster" experience, when it comes to enemy attack—"an act of man and not of God"—the government has the ultimate responsibility. The government's plan, however, in order to avoid new machinery and to maintain and utilize the effectiveness of existing staffs, should bring the Red Cross in as part of the picture. The plan must be clear cut enough to be understood on local levels and susceptible to application in all jurisdictions.

A panel of representatives of national agencies then discussed the role of these agencies during enemy action. As chairman, Charles Ernst of the ARC stressed the importance of cooperation—"The things that we learn to do together at home help those in the armed forces do job number one." Dorothy de la Pole of the Office of Civilian Defense sketched its role in stimulating coordinating machinery on federal, state, and local levels and stressed the importance of the local defense council, for "if anything is to happen it must happen locally." Jane M. Hoey of the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, told of the funds allocated to the Federal Security Agency to aid civilians injured by enemy action or otherwise suffering undue distress caused by the war. Harold Pomeroy of the ARC suggested that if the Red Cross is to fit into the government plans as an existing resource it must be able to operate through its local chapters wherever they exist. David Holbrook of New York, on the panel as "a citizen," posed some unanswered questions which the discussion brought to his mind: How are these organizations actually working together? What recognition is there of public welfare departments? Are they represented on the local defense councils?

Racial Discrimination

DISCRIMINATION, A MAIN ENEMY ON MR. HARRISON'S first war front, was particularly in the limelight at this conference, if not so much on the formal program, at least in the eyes and the minds of the social workers who for the first time in fourteen years were meeting in the South. True, the hotels had made local "concessions" by allowing Negro conference members to come within their walls to attend meetings, but more than one conference member must have felt a stab of shame when he realized several of his colleagues had ridden to the scattered sessions in the Jim Crow compartments of trolleys—through streets crowded with uniformed men soon to be fighting for "democracy."

Some thirty Negroes from northern states came South for the conference. Lodged for the most part in private homes in the better-to-do colored neighborhoods on the outskirts of town, some of them had to go three miles for breakfast. There was only one satisfactory eating place open to them in central New Orleans. White taxi drivers would not carry them. Except at headquarters hotel there were no toilet provisions available to them at any of the meeting places. On a few occasions doormen and bell-boys who had not been instructed otherwise tried to stop delegates from entering meetings, and in one instance a speaker was temporarily held up.

But the Negro social workers who had come from a distance accepted the conference's setting in the spirit in which it had been chosen. The educational values in bringing the conference within reach of southern social workers, Negro and white, many of whom had never had a chance to share in it, had been the deciding factor when the vote for New Orleans had been taken a year before. Among

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(Top)

GOOD NEIGHBORS: To the conference came six students of American schools of social work on scholarships provided by the Institute of International Education. *Left to right:* Josephina R. Albano, Brazil; Maria Jose Lynch, Brazil; Luiza de Ortiz, Ecuador; Clara E. de Salterain, Uruguay; Nadir G. Kfouri, Brazil; Marilia D. Carneiro, Brazil.

(Center)

NEW ORLEANIANS: *left to right:* the Rev. H. Joseph Jacobi, executive director, Association of Catholic Charities; Mary C. Raymond, executive secretary, Council of Social Agencies; Major W. H. Bartlett, superintendent, Louisiana WPA Recreation Service; Carmelite Janvier, director of special services, Orleans Parish School Board; David Fichman, executive director, Jewish Charitable and Educational Federation.

(Bottom)

DEFENSE WORKERS: Among the conferees engaged in "war services" were: *left to right:* Ray Johns, national director of field operations, USO; Marie Duffin, field representative, Region VII, social protection section, ODHWS; Evelyn Chapman, executive director, New Orleans Chapter, ARC; Mrs. John Cronly, executive secretary, Volunteer Service Bureau and CDVO, Richmond, Va.

Photos: top, Delaune for New Orleans *Times-Picayune*; side and bottom, Hardy S. Williams, New Orleans

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those who came were Negroes who had voted in the negative but had felt that they should share in the experiment and see for themselves how it panned out. That there was in it some positive educational value for the city, too, was indicated by local Negro social workers who said that during the week New Orleans had witnessed more interracial participation than ever before in its history.

On the whole, few of the conference meetings met the subject of race discrimination head-on. In some, where it might have entered into the theme, a veil of restraint seemed to hang over it.

A notable exception was Wednesday's general session at which Mark Ethridge of Louisville, Ky., and Charles S. Johnson of Nashville, Tenn., gave the forthright analyses reproduced in digested form in another part of this magazine, [see pages 179-183]. Other parts of the program to schedule discussions of the subject were the section on case work, which held a meeting on "The Effects of Case Work Services on Social Factors in the Negro's Life"; the section on social action, with a meeting on "The Problem of Minorities in Wartime"; the joint committee of trade unions in social work with a meeting on "The South in the Struggle for Democracy"; the National Federation of Settlements, with a panel meeting on "The Problems of Settlements in the South." Most of these sessions were heavily attended and were marked by vital discussion from the floor.

One of the most arresting moments in all the sessions came in the social action meeting where Lester B. Granger, of the National Urban League, threw out the challenge: "Perhaps the unquestioning loyalty of 13,000,000 Negroes has been too much taken for granted." Mr. Granger maintained, however, that significant changes had occurred during the past year in the attitude of the public and of public officials toward Negroes, attributing these not a little to a recognition of Axis propaganda efforts to make this a "racial war." He cited new army policies and the increased number of war industries which have opened their doors to Negroes as evidence that progress, though it "stemmed from self-interest," had accelerated. This, he asserted, is proof of "the efficacy of the democratic method." But the picture is still far from perfect. The majority of defense plants are able to circumvent the executive order against discrimination; some unions still refuse to admit Negroes to membership; there is "a continued refusal" by certain public officials to train Negroes for skilled jobs. These wrongs must be set right if we are to expect the world to believe we are fighting for democracy.—"Our attitude will set a seal on our honesty of purpose."

At the same meeting Mark Ethridge, former chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, condemned the practice of some industries of calling in white workers, who have to be housed at government expense, to communities where Negro workers, who are already housed, are unemployed.—"America can little afford to indulge its prejudices." George I. Sanchez of Austin, Texas, spoke for another minority group, the 3,000,000 Latin-Americans in this country, who, whether they live as urban or rural dwellers or as migratory laborers, are "considerably underprivileged." They should, he suggested, "be considered as a resource for hemisphere relations."

Mexicans also received attention at a panel discussion of the National Federation of Settlements, where it was pointed out that in the interests of good feeling in Latin America there is urgent need for renewed efforts to improve the sanitary and civic environment in districts where Mexican folk congregate. In speaking of Negroes, the discussants underscored the opportunity offered by these times for gains in race relations.

At the case work meeting, Faith Jefferson Jones of Chicago pointed to factors which stand in the way of a case worker attempting to work out a plan for a Negro family —among them, the lack of good housing, training and employment opportunities, health and recreational facilities. The Negro client reacts to these restrictions with various attitudes—bitterness, antagonism, resignation, apathy—making it difficult for the case worker to stimulate him to "pursue opportunities."

The same unmet needs were stressed by Leora L. Conner of Memphis, Tenn., who to these inadequacies added "the formal machinery of the law" which has "cared for the grievances of the Negro less adequately than for whites." In the floor discussion the question came up of whether case workers will not be ineffective as long as they merely accept the status quo; of whether part of their job should not be in the realm of community organization to overcome discriminations of which they are aware.

The part white workers play in keeping Negro workers from employment came under discussion at the meeting of the joint committee of trade unions in social work where Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, maintained that the South's greatest needs are: labor organization under responsible leadership, elimination of discrimination, recognition that "the Negro people are a normal, continuing, integral part of the South and the nation."

The subject of Negro discrimination also received some attention at the preliminary conference of the National Probation Association where Walter L. Chivers of Atlanta, Ga., maintained that the Negro delinquent is a product of environment, who, having found himself regarded by the majority group as so much "excess population," has reacted in subtle revenge from feelings of insecurity and resentment.

Civil Liberties

Civil liberties came into the conference in other forms than discrimination against the Negro. The poll tax was discussed at a meeting of the social action section. Walter J. Matherly of Gainesville, Fla., reported on the manner in which a number of states had succeeded in ridding themselves of this form of political discrimination against low income groups, and showed how the deciding factors in every case were political considerations rather than matters of principle.

The civil liberties of aliens was given emphasis. Earl G. Harrison, special assistant to the Attorney General, speaking at a meeting of the committee on the alien and foreign-born citizen, told of the efforts being made on the part of the government to achieve individual justice in the treatment of alien enemies. Because "we don't want to push people around, but we don't want to take chances," the best policy is to "let the government" establish and enforce the national policy for the treatment of aliens in wartime. Mr. Harrison pointed out that of the 1,100,000 persons classified as "alien enemies" in this country, some have already fought against Hitler, some have been classified in England as "friendly aliens," some have American born children now serving in our armed forces. At the same meeting Leonard Outhwaite, maintaining that the production program had been slowed up by the indiscrimi-

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nate dismissals of aliens, explained the procedures established by the government to permit their employment.

A dramatic climax to this meeting was the moment when Mike Masaoka, national secretary and field executive of the Japanese American Citizen's League, speaking from the floor, praised the government's treatment of the Japanese Americans in the recent West Coast evacuations, which has "more than convinced us that America is the only country in which to live, and that the principles for which America is fighting are worth fighting for."

The social problems implicit in such evacuations were taken up in more detail by Robert K. Lamb, staff director of the Tolan Committee, and Jane M. Hoey at a meeting of the committee held jointly with the section on public welfare administration.

Miss Hoey was concerned for the future of the persons already evacuated from the West Coast. She spoke of the problems of families of dual nationalities, of children who have been barred from schools, of the inadequate housing in the relocation centers, of the dislocation in the evacuated communities, of the "poor" land on which the evacués are resettled—"land which they cannot possibly hope to own."

Mr. Lamb pointed to the complications that would ensue should the principle of mass relocation be applied to the 350,000 Germans and Italians on the East Coast. He spoke of problems of unemployment, relief, housing, for the evacués themselves, and of the tremendous dislocations such a policy would cause in the evacuated communities and in the communities of resettlement. As an alternative he offered a plan for the establishment of hearing boards (as advocated by the Tolan Committee)—to be run in a manner similar to the selective service boards—where every alien would be able to present facts about himself, where those of dubious loyalty could be weeded out and the great body of the law-abiding could establish their status.

II. Social Work's Essential Duties

IF THE WEIGHT OF EMPHASIS AT THE CONFERENCE WAS on wartime services, that did not mean that social workers had lost perspective in their zeal to meet war needs. Realizing that new needs do not erase old needs, they were still concerned with the effects of inadequate assistance programs, with backward rural areas, with children's normal wants, with professional standards and ways of securing legislative advances. But they were conscious, too, that their discussion of such things took place in a nation at war, and that what they stood for had a part to play in maintaining morale.

And so, when Gertrude Springer—"Miss Bailey"—took the platform at the closing session Saturday morning and spoke on "The Responsibility of Social Work in a Democracy," she was speaking to the all-time social worker, the social worker who now has a job to do in a world at war but will still have a job to do when the nations have laid down their arms.

She spoke to the largest audience at any closing session on record, an audience that came not only to hear but to express appreciation of what her service had meant to them these last twelve years. Their acknowledgment ran not only to the managing editor of *Survey Midmonthly* who retired this spring to Cape Cod, but as a more intimate indebtedness to "Miss Bailey," her alter ego.

Mrs. Springer warned social workers against the tendency to think of themselves "as an entity." That leads to giving more concern to their "corporate" than to their individual practice of democracy. Because in reality social workers represent not an entity but "infinite diversity," their responsibility to democracy expresses itself not by corporate resolutions but by "individual conviction, each for himself, each in his own sphere, each according to his lights."

Her's was a call to social workers to function in the political set-up, "the framework of democracy." "It is an amazing commentary on our proclaimed acceptance of the democratic principle that almost anyone who comes to public office in our field by the political process is almost immediately suspect." She poked at "professional snobbery," hinting that perhaps the attitude of social workers to one another might have something to do with democracy; and saw possibilities for the practice of democracy in their relations with the public.— "Perhaps we do know best what is good for society, but forced feeding of our knowledge is scarcely democratic, is it?" After all, the spirit of democracy is "peculiarly individual" and social workers can meet their responsibility toward it "by letting that indefinable something inside of us come out in all the give and take of everyday life."

Assistance and Security

AMONG THE CONCERNS WHICH ARE EVER PRESENT WHERE two or three social workers are gathered together is the inadequacy of assistance standards. In this conference it assumed large proportions, running through the programs of several sections.

At that on social case work, Wilbur Cohen, technical adviser, Social Security Board, pointed out gaps in the present social security program, and recommended the following:

> Temporary and permanent disability insurance; programs for medical care; hospitalization insurance; extension of the old age and survivors insurance to groups now excluded; the protection of OASI benefit rights of persons going into the armed forces or uncovered wartime employment; a comprehensive national unemployment insurance program; more adequate aid to dependent children grants; federal participation in expenditures for medical care of assistance recipients; federal grants for general assistance.

Mr. Cohen insisted that general assistance grants should not be regarded as substitutes for work programs but rather as "a means for enabling work programs to function more efficiently by relieving them of the disabled."

The case work section, also, devoted three group meetings to a consideration of assistance and social security standards, as well as a session to a discussion of the effects of inadequate assistance on child welfare programs and programs for crippled children.

"Case work," said Della Shapiro of Houston, Texas, at one of the group meetings, "has developed the conviction [that] . . . it is inadequate relief, poorly administered, that prolongs dependency." To carry this conviction over to the general public she suggested that case workers approach the problem of the effects of inadequate relief standards by the most scientific methods available, following procedures that have been worked out for sociological studies.

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This type of inquiry brings out the relation between income and housing, income and school attendance, income and diet and health, and attempts also to bring out the relationship between income and employability. Instead of general statements about the destructive effects of low relief, case workers should give facts.

Deficiencies in the social security program were also scrutinized at a meeting of the section on social action, where Maude T. Barrett of Baton Rouge, La., and William Haber of the University of Michigan discussed the need for the present act.

Miss Barrett emphasized elements "inherent in any program of categorical assistance" which cause confusion in the minds of the public and the client. For one, the necessity to explain why one person in need can get a grant; for another, the problem of teaching the untrained worker "not to think in compartments." These difficulties, she pointed out, are most marked in states financially incapable of carrying on a flexible program of general assistance. Her recommendations were for a federal category of general assistance and grants varying with the financial status of the states.

Miss Barrett also spoke at a meeting of the section on public welfare administration where she pointed up the difficulties confronting state administrators in interpreting federal programs to the local communities. Her comments here were supplementary to a paper on the economic bases of public social services presented by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady, secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, in which Monsignor O'Grady maintained that the present system of grants-in-aid gives the federal government little power to insist upon standards. "Where the local communities participate financially they really determine standards of aid." Monsignor O'Grady asserted that though social work theory of a good assistance program is based on the determination of needs, plus an extension of services, there exists in most parts of the country "a wide gap between theory and practice."—"What is the use of determining needs if there is no means of satisfying them?"—Peter Kasius, another discussant, suggested that some form of intrastate equalization may soon be indicated, for "the ability of the states to carry assistance programs without local tax help may become increasingly difficult."

Children's Services

CHILDREN FROM VARIOUS SETTINGS CAME INTO THE conference discussion of "day-by-day" concerns—children in school, in foster homes, in the court, in institutions, in their own homes.

At a meeting of the social case work section, Carmelite Janvier of New Orleans called for a proper, considered "division of labor" between the schools and social work in dealing with the "exceptional" child, and suggested that to this end teacher training colleges and schools of social work should inject into their programs as much understanding of the other's field as possible:

> With free lunches for all children as a part of the curriculum in order to teach nutrition, I have no quarrel, provided the school system can afford to administer such a program effectively. . . . But if financial need is to be the factor, is it within the means or within the function of a school system to determine that need? . . .

Inez M. Baker of Baton Rouge, La., pointed up the serious effect family troubles and insecurity can have upon a child's progress in school. Since teachers and social workers both deal with human beings "no set pattern can be developed to determine specifically the respective roles that each will play." At another meeting, Kate Bullock of Columbia, S. C., told how one South Carolina county had initiated the use of foster homes for delinquent children even before undertaking the same plan for more normal children. The most difficult problem, she said, was to convince some members of the community, "especially the politicians," that foster parents can be found who will give "bad boys and girls" a home, making no discrimination between them and their own children.

At a meeting on adoptions, Cory Aleshire of Raleigh, N. C., told of how the rural worker on adoption cases must identify herself with the life and interests of the community and must also do a bit of "panhandling" for such requisites as legal service, medical examinations, and the like. Ruth Brenner of New York maintained that an integrated handling of cases of unmarried mothers would serve to curtail "bootleg adoption practices."

Closer cooperation between the judiciary and public welfare agencies administering child welfare services was urged at a meeting of the section on public welfare administration by Frank Voelker, judge of the sixth judicial district court of Louisiana, who called for:

1. Establishment of a complete program of child welfare rather than attention to "specialized cases."
2. Integration of the various state services rendered to children.
3. Establishment of psychiatric clinic services based on guidance center practices, particularly for rural courts.
4. Redistribution of some of the functions of the juvenile court, with possible assignment of those that are purely administrative to the Department of Public Welfare.

At another meeting of this section Margaret A. Emery of Gary, Ind., described the role public child welfare services have played in cutting down commitments to the boy's training school in her state and contrasted this with opposite situations in states where such services have not been developed. The general lag, Miss Emery maintained, is partly attributable to the difficulty in recruiting professional personnel because of the low salaries offered.

The special committee on children's institutions, Herschel Alt of Hawthorne, N. Y., chairman, directed its program to "adapting the institution to changing needs." Kenneth L. Messenger of Rochester, N. Y., cited examples of "normal" dependent children for whom institutional care rather than foster homes might be indicated: children requiring temporary care; brother and sister groups; children for whom close family ties make it difficult to accept foster parent relationships; children whose parents cannot accept foster care for them. Other meetings of the committee discussed the skills needed by cottage parents; adapting buildings and organization structure to progressive programs; the function of the case worker in the institution.

The value of the institution was also stressed at a meeting of the Child Welfare League of America, where Marjory Embry of Houston, Texas, emphasized the importance of the institution in providing a stopping place where a child "can work through the first stage of his feeling of loss and take a deep breath before entering upon the more permanent phase of being a foster child." At another of the league's meetings, efforts to keep "neglected" children in their own homes through case work services were described by E. Marguerite Gane of Buffalo, N. Y., who

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told of one agency's experiments with "split" cases, where two case workers, sometimes one a man and the other a woman, work with different members of the same family.

THE ADULT OFFENDER WAS ANOTHER CONCERN OF THE conference. E. Mebane Hunt of New York, speaking under the auspices of the committee on prevention and treatment of delinquency and crime, told of the need of more case work help for women and girl offenders. Case work, she said, has frequently "given reassurance and support at a time when the ebb of hope was so low that the service rendered meant the difference between going back to a delinquent career or starting in the other direction."

The value of case work in rehabilitative efforts was also stressed by David Dressler of the New York State Division of Parole, who called for "fewer machine gun penologists, fewer sloppy sentimentalists, and more objective, realistic and well-trained case workers who are stable, mature, and sensible." Case work with offenders, however, calls for more "reality" than any other field of social service:

> We must define for the treatment what society wants if the individual is to adjust on a socially acceptable level. The individual must be treated as a total personality and the approach to a solution of his problem must be as scientific as possible, as objective as necessary, diagnostic and evaluative in part, and dependent in no small measure on his own will to solve his problems and on his understanding of them.

Rural Dynamics

ONE OF THE MOST TALKED OF FEATURES OF THE conference was the bird's-eye view of an experiment in rural community organization offered by the section on group work as one of its study projects referred to earlier in this report. The area under scrutiny was Coffee County, Ala., which had been the object of an experiment in coordination stimulated by the Farm Security Administration. Presided over by W. L. McArthur, himself County FSA manager, the meetings presented local leaders and representatives of various state and federal agencies.

The FSA encouraged the formation of a council of representatives of all the agencies in the county, who met together to learn about each others' programs and to devise coordinated plans to "get the folks to realize their predicament and to get them to do something about it." The story of how the people of the community were awakened through group meetings of selected "natural" leaders to a realization of how they might help themselves lead fuller lives brought the conference down to real grass roots experience.

The rural setting also came into the section on social action and the section on public welfare administration. In a meeting of the social action section, James G. Maddox of the Farm Security Administration told of the aims of the FSA in going into an area:

> The provision of an opportunity for the performance of a task essential to well-being.
>
> The provision of the means necessary to take advantage of such an opportunity.
>
> The extension of civil rights to everyone.

Mr. Maddox pointed out that in its efforts to achieve the last named goal the FSA has a lever in the form of the permissive payments (in lieu of taxes) it can make to counties wherein it has bought up land. Not being mandatory, such payments can be withheld until the county agrees to improve its Negro school facilities, or whatever the need may be to effect equalization of opportunity.

The three agency plan for bringing coordinated services to selected families in certain southern communities was described in the section on public welfare administration by Selene Gifford of the WPA, Washington, and Vance E. Swift of the FSA. Under the plan, the FSA gives loans to provide farm equipment, the WPA adds to the income through work projects, the local welfare department aids in the selection of families and offers case work services where needed.

Self-Analysis and Group Work

WHEREVER THERE ARE SOCIAL WORKERS, THERE IS TALK of definitions and professional standards, and this conference was no exception. Group workers were still asking "What is group work?" and attempting to definite their functions. The question of whether or not group work is a separate technique from case work was never entirely settled, but it brought about some lively intellectual give and take at several group work meetings.

Gertrude Wilson of the University of Pittsburgh maintained that group work is:

> A process through which the group worker directs group life toward a social goal conceived in a democratic philosophy.
>
> A protection, which members of the group can use for social growth.
>
> An instrument, for achieving socially desirable ends.
>
> A method of working with individuals and their relationships with groups.

Miss Bailey Said

IN these last few years we have erected a pyramid of administration for our public social services that out-pyramids the pyramids of Egypt. Its apex is in Washington, and it widens out through forty-eight states and four thousand counties. And where is its base? On what, finally, does it rest? I'll tell you. It rests in the local communities, in your hometown and mine, it rests on the day-to-day work of the girls and boys who travel the roads and climb the stairs and deal with Old Man Jones and with Widow Smith and her five children and a very dubious lodger. For it is for Old Man Jones and the Widow Smith that the whole vast structure exists and it is in service to them that it must justify itself . . . Social work is not in Washington, nor is it in Baton Rouge, or Austin or Jackson or Montgomery. It's way down the line where the home visitor meets the Widow Smith. And social service is what happens between those two. That's all that really counts. Each one of us in social work meets his responsibility where he is.

And is not the same thing true of our responsibility to democracy? I don't know what the spirit of democracy is, but I suspect that it's something indefinable in the minds and hearts of each one of us . . . We don't strengthen democracy by passing resolutions; we strengthen it by practicing it out of our own faith and the conviction of our own souls—by practicing it exactly where we are, twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. That is our responsibility and it rests on us not as an organized body or as a profession but as individual human beings "with a high statistical incidence of decency."

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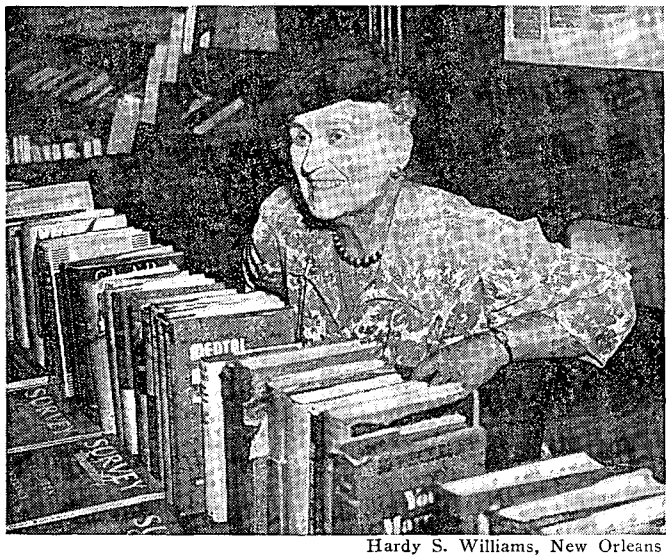

Hardy S. Williams, New Orleans

Gertrude Springer "at home" in the *Survey* booth

On the other hand, Wilber Newstetter, also of the University of Pittsburgh, denied that group work as a method was any different from case work; for any social process is based on inter-human and inter-group relationships. To his mind social work, as yet not completely a profession, is rapidly developing toward professionalism. What the limits of that profession will be is still uncertain, as the tendency is to spread wider and wider toward an over-all profession of "applied social science."

The program of the American Association for the Study of Group Work took its emphasis both from the new demands of present-day living and from some of the more permanent problems facing the field. Dr. Everett DuVall, Joe R. Hoffer of Philadelphia, and Helen Jeter of Washington presented papers dealing with the need for developing criteria for the evaluation of groups, group work agencies, and communities. All stressed the continuing need to maintain professional standards even though the war situation alters many of the conditions under which group work service is offered.

At a meeting held with the Family Welfare Association, Helen Rowe read a paper prepared by Merrill B. Conover of Philadelphia on the joint use of case work and group work techniques:

> There is no time now for waste motion, duplication, or inefficiency. We must work together and increasingly be aware of the stress and strain of a total war psychology, and offer an approach that is sound, efficient and effective. Such an approach can be accomplished only by real cooperative efforts of joint referral procedures based on mutual respect and understanding.

Another session considered the problem of professional education in group work, then divided into four workshops to discuss such specific problems as those of supervision, methods of recruiting leaders, record keeping, and methods of handling controversial issues.

At a meeting of the American Association of Social Workers, Frank J. Bruno, the new president [see *Survey Midmonthly,* March 1942, page 80], presented a progress report by the association's executive board, which is preparing for the approval or disapproval of the membership:

> (a) a general statement of principles.
> (b) specific steps recommended for fulfilling the association's principles and purposes.
> (c) a statement of the nature of the job of executive secretary and the qualifications it requires to guide the board in its search for and selection of a new executive.

Two groups concerned themselves with the means by which social workers might create public demand for desirable social legislation, the secretaries of state social work conferences, and the Social Work Publicity Council. Benjamin Youngdahl of St. Louis suggested to the former that to help their conferences become vigorous forces for social action they must:

> Have a sincere interest in the welfare of the people of the state.
> Be able to get other people interested and willing to work for them.
> Be able to select the right people for the right jobs.
> Know the entire welfare program in all its aspects and understand rifts and trends.
> Know how to stimulate others to action.
> Not be afraid to be different.
> Know how to use showmanship.

Albert Deutsch of New York's *PM* told the publicity council that if social workers expected to bring about needed legislation they must bring "the facts of life" before the public at every opportune moment. Mediums available for use are newspapers—"there's plenty of the crusading spirit left today in journalists"; radio—"scarcely tapped"; special interest groups—"veterans organizations, fraternal orders, legislative committees."

III. Bases for Post-war Action

In his presidential address, Mr. Harrison was his own best spokesman as to the responsibilities of social workers along their third front. Throughout the week suggestions for practical steps to be taken to offset dislocations in the future were rare. Often, when they did appear they came as postscripts to plans for meeting present needs, or as hints of lasting values—if, for, example the OCD stimulates community organization on a broader level, or if rationing leads to a more equitable distribution of necessities.

But there were repeated warnings, not only to prepare for repercussions when the fighting stops, but to see to it that the post-war world is not synonymous with the pre-war; and that, in Governor McNutt's phrase, we build "a finer more socially responsible democracy than we have known in the past."

Thus, Dr. Martin Luther Reymert of Illinois, at a meeting of the American Association for Applied Psychology, defined *morale* as "the shape of things to come on the basis of things as they are."

> This is a war of ideas and ideologies and we cannot depend upon chance or a happy Providence to give our people a vision of democracy as their ideal. . . . That term is not restricted to a manner of voting. It means concrete things—better housing, better education, children healthy in mind and body. Above all, it means community effort for the common good and the curtailment of special privilege groups whose self-interest not only works counter to the common

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good but sacrifices it. It means a national economy geared to the interests and welfare of all the people rather than to certain self-chosen segments.

Moreover, strands of organic prophecy ran through the general sessions, the section on social action, and several of the associate groups. These made the most of the American bent to bring things down to earth and build up from there with, as cellar levels, some of those very sags in the general welfare due to the stresses of the war itself.

All of Us, as Consumers

LEON HENDERSON, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE OFFICE OF Price Administration, visualized one such base line. At Friday night's general session he gave not only the delegates but a goodly number of New Orleans citizens—and the country at large through the press—a stark picture of what they might expect to happen to their standards of living. Stressing that the strong nation is the nation which is flexible and can adjust, he listed some of the material sacrifices which the American people will have to make in order to win the war.

Not all his words were grim. He promised that the reductions in consumer goods necessitated by the transition to a war economy will be spread unevenly: "Luxuries will be affected far more than necessities, although even the latter will be curtailed; and the standard of living of the upper and middle income brackets will be reduced much more sharply than that of the lower one third of our population." He predicted that in another year our production of consumer goods will be no more than in 1932—but the country will not, because of that, be forced down to a depression level of living:

> This time no one need be unemployed. And this time we shall use our surpluses of food and clothing—because the people will have the money, yes, too much of it, to pay for their needs. And lastly—by equitable rationing, by raising substandard wages, and by real attention to that most precious of resources, life itself, we shall avoid the 1932 of unsaintly memory.

Equality of sacrifice is the principle, he said, that will govern economic policy in every field for the duration of the war. It underlies the general retail price ceiling which, he held, must eventually be extended to the farm products excluded by statutory parity limitation on their control. It underlies the national policy for the stabilization of incomes which, unfortunately, comes "in head-on collision" with "that proud freedom," collective bargaining for higher wages. "If I had but one appeal to make tonight, I should earnestly ask tolerance and forebearance while these two great necessities are being satisfactorily adjusted."

Granting that excessive incomes must be heavily taxed at progressive rates "to secure adequate contribution to the common effort," and maintaining that incomes "at the other end of the scale" must be raised to a decency level, the federal price administrator insisted that the bulk of wage, salary, and farm incomes must be stabilized:

> All these policies and programs flow from the curtailment of the material standard of living which we have chosen to impose upon ourselves in order to insure victory upon the battlefield. . . . We have accepted the challenge of war. We are beating our autos into tanks and our gadgets into bombers. I have the confidence we shall not flinch from hardship at home nor from reverses in the field.

Consumers as family units ran through a well-rounded program of a special committee on the conservation of family finances and resources, chairman, Joanna C. Colcord.

There, too, the place of consumer cooperatives in farm life was reviewed by Charles M. Smith of Carrollton, Ga., and Gerald B. Richardson of the Farm Security Administration. Said Mr. Smith: "While the government has tried one expedient after another to get parity for farmers, the farmers of Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states have secured better than parity, simply by working together in cooperatives to solve their common problems."

"War and After War Service in Planning" was the Thursday evening theme of the National Federation of Settlements, with its president, Alice P. Gannett of Cleveland, in the chair. The speakers were Mrs. John S. Pratt of New Orleans and Helen Hall of New York, who dealt with what has lain back of household vicissitudes as prices have mounted. As a project in consumer education, Miss Hall told of "Dollars and Sense"—a neighborhood play with living newspaper techniques and with "Inflation" finally "put in a box" by a rally of the whole cast. Mrs. Geneva Mathiasen of Cleveland told of enlisting retail stores and their windows in a Home Defense show.

The Health of the Nation

HEALTH, ONE OF THE FIRST CASUALTIES OF DEFENSE, came up for reexamination before the social action section from the vantage point of all three of Mr. Harrison's fronts.

A year and more ago, spotlights were turned on the wretched conditions cropping up around Charlestown, Ind., Waynesville, Mo., Childersburg, Ala., and Stark, Fla. That their counterparts have still to be reckoned with was driven home by Dr. Dean A. Clark, chief of the new emergency medical section of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Take such areas as:

> —Eight miles from Baltimore, close to the Glenn L. Martin bomber plant, where the population has doubled, and people live "in shacks, trailers, barns and chicken coops—yes, actually forty-three men living in a chicken coop on one farm, with a polluted well for water supply and with sewage running in the gutters."
>
> —A midwestern industrial county, its population trebled, where sewage is carried off by open ditches and health moves lapse as the few physicians are overwhelmed in caring for individual cases.
>
> —A coastal city not far from New Orleans, where shipbuilding has doubled the population, the single forty-bed hospital (non-profit) is closed to all except two physicians; and patients are treated in overcrowded homes or shipped twenty-five miles to other cities.

"Are they all so bad as this?" Dr. Clark asked. "Of course not; but there are many worse ones." To date the U. S. Public Health Service has given its approval to the Federal Works Agency for the construction of 206 hospitals, 96 health centers, 25 miscellaneous health projects, and 495 water supply and sewage disposal projects. Construction has started in only thirty-six of these. The needs of the armed forces have made it difficult to get priorities.

Meanwhile, however, federally paid personnel have been placed in no less than 216 critical defense areas and 700-odd physicians, dentists, nurses, and sanitary engineers have been trained for public health work in extra-cantonment and defense industrial zones. Health and sanitary surveys have been carried out in 380 communities; as have special

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studies by the Division of Industrial Hygiene in government-owned or operated factories. Cases of communicable disease have been kept down (except perhaps for tuberculosis); so, too, the number of deaths (except for industrial accidents). There have been no epidemics of any size; no statistically visible rise in deathrates.

Nevertheless, Dr. Clark warned that "the picture is not so rosy as one might infer." Recent sample reports indicate that non-occupational illness and accidents among industrial workers are "now at levels never equalled or exceeded in the past ten years." Here is his summary:

> The situation is serious. It threatens to impede our essential war production if it has not already done so. . . . Housing, sanitary and hospital facilities are widely inadequate and the Community Facilities Act has not yet solved these problems. Local communities have often neither the breadth of vision nor the financial resources to secure the projects they need. Physicians, dentists, and nurses are short in virtually all areas.

Even existing medical facilities, Dr. Clark pointed out, are poorly utilized because of lack of organized means of giving service or of paying for it. Little improvement can be anticipated until means are found to "preserve in or bring to" war production areas minimal professional personnel; until "medical resources are organized to deliver care in the most effective and economical manner"; until "ways are found to speed construction of health facilities."

Gaps and gains in our pre-war health services and prospects for their post-war future were analyzed by I. S. Falk of the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Social Security Board. He took as his base line the National Health Conference of 1938 and as his measuring rod the five-point program drawn up by the Inter-Departmental Committee which initiated it.

There were gains to report, for example, through grants-in-aid for expanding public health, maternal and child health services. Hospitals registered by the American Medical Association have increased by 230; beds by 200,000. And non-profit hospitalization plans have reached the nine million mark. Rhode Island has just adopted the pioneer state law for cash sickness benefit insurance. Nonetheless, Mr. Falk's summary of the four years on our basic health front was that "Neither the program as a whole nor any substantial part of it has been adopted or implemented. Social and individual needs then recognized persist, and many of them have been aggravated by the circumstances of the war."

On the other hand, he hailed new way-marks in the President's budget message last January and in the sixth annual report of the Social Security Board, underscoring the fact that the President's recommendation for disability benefits departed from the grants-in-aid pattern. "It may be inferred that the administrative successes . . . (in federal old age and survivors insurance) are inclining the nation toward development of a social insurance system which will be wide in its coverage, uniform in its application and broad in its protection."

Three Economic Fronts

A KINDRED SEQUENCE COULD BE TRACED ALONG THAT great borderland where social work encounters work and livelihood. Here there were subcellars to reckon with, mass worklessness in the depression years, with its sequels in agricultural and then in defense migration and in priorities unemployment.

The problem of total labor supply was taken up before the committee on migration by William Haber of the University of Michigan, who pointed out the crisis values

Facts and Figures

WHAT with tire rationing, the distance of New Orleans from large centers of population, the pressure of emergency jobs, less than half the number of social workers turned out for this year's conference than for last year's at Atlantic City. The final registration at New Orleans came to 3,231. Though breakdowns are not yet available, it has been estimated that a large portion of this included "new members" from the South, indicating that the conference's objective in going to New Orleans was realized.

But if Howard R. Knight, conference secretary, Jane Chandler, assistant secretary, and the rest of the conference staff had fewer people to handle, they had no less of a job in making advance arrangements. Most of the space in the large convention hall had been requisitioned by the army after conference plans were nearly completed, so that the staff had had to begin all over again to find an exhibit room and meeting places. These were made available by various hotels, a hospital, a YWCA, and even a bottling works, so that when the conference got underway it ran, as usual, "without a hitch."

Altogether the conference scheduled 235 meetings—6 general sessions, 84 section and special committee meetings, 145 associate group meetings—with 475 participants. Because of the racial discrimination in the South there were no meal meetings this year.

At the annual business session the conference voted unanimously to accept the recommendation of the time and place committee to hold the 1943 meeting in Cleveland, May 23-29. The question arose, however, of whether or not wartime conditions might not make it impossible to convene next year. It was suggested that if, as time advanced, this appeared to be the case, the conference could be called off by decision of the executive committee, though there has been no precedent for such action. Discussion from the floor, however, revealed a strong sentiment for holding the conference in spite of increasing difficulties, because of the importance to social workers of pooling their ideas for carrying on in the emergency.

Officers elected for 1943, through the mail balloting conducted some months ago, were announced as: president, Fred K. Hoehler, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago; vice-presidents, the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Bryan J. McEntegart, Catholic Near East Welfare Association, New York; Elizabeth Wisner, Tulane University School of Social Work, New Orleans; Col. Archibald B. Young, State Board of Public Welfare, Sacramento, Calif.

Members of the executive committee elected for three-year terms: Charles J. Birt, Minneapolis, Minn.; Loula Dunn, Montgomery, Ala.; Martha M. Eliot, Washington, D. C.; Ruth Fitzsimmons, Olympia, Wash.; Lester B. Granger, New York; Kenneth L. M. Pray, Philadelphia; George L. Warren, New York.

Chairmen of the five conference sections: social case work, Charlotte Towle, Chicago; social group work, Charles E. Hendry, New York; community organization, Arthur Dunham, Detroit; social action, Paul H. Douglas, Chicago.

Nominations for 1944 were: president, Elizabeth Wisner; vice-presidents, Stanley Davies, Community Service Society, New York; Louise Cottrell, State Public Welfare Commission, Portland, Ore.; A. T. Jamison, Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, S. C.

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in "mobility"—in getting people to necessary jobs. He stood out against such barriers to free movement as restrictions on unemployment compensation. That too much movement can be inefficient was driven home, on the other hand, by Ewan Clague of the Social Security Board. Mr. Clague cited present methods of competitive bidding through "blind ads" that keep workers backing and forthing between states and communities. The United States Employment Service has been without authority to stop this sort of practice. [For recent developments see page 190.]

In gauging the human impact of our transfers first to a war economy—and then to a peace economy—the social action section, chairman John A. Fitch of New York, left the province of administration and turned to the legislative branch of government for Robert K. Lamb, staff director for the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, and to the labor movement for R. J. Thomas, president, United Automobile Workers of America (CIO).

The Tolan Committee director drew his base line by analyzing our "planlessness" to date. He declared:

> That we have failed to gather "the basic information upon which adequate progress reporting and successful forward planning can operate."
>
> That fifty-six large firms still have 75 percent of dollar volume of all war orders, and are themselves producing principally in new plants into which we have "poured billions of dollars of critical materials and new machinery."
>
> That smaller firms in the durable goods industries remain largely "unconverted"; and that the luring of workers to "areas of concentrated contracts" is "pulling the props out from under hundreds of smaller communities, especially in the Middlewest."

Dr. Lamb counseled that effective performance hangs on:

> . . . decentralization of these operations to the local and regional level. In this connection it is difficult to see how we can avoid following Mr. Nelson in giving increasing weight to the proposals of local management and labor for the expediting of production. The war will not be won from Washington, but it certainly can be lost there. . . . Transfer, training and upgrading of labor require 100 percent understanding and cooperation at the local level. . . . The waging of modern war by a democracy is and must be a cooperative undertaking.

At another meeting of this section, Gerald Reilly of the National Labor Relations Board drew a more favorable picture. To his mind the wages and hours act, and our existing or improvised agencies in the management-labor field, have enabled us to cope with things better than in 1917. The future hangs less on formulas or machinery than on willingness to cooperate for the sake of national unity.

There was lift to the labor objectives the president of the auto workers put before his listeners: "Labor does not believe that the post-war period need be a period of depression, of fifteen to twenty thousand unemployed, of Hoovervilles, breadlines, and bitter discontent. We should set our sights for an America that will give its people a better and fuller life than ever before."

If we are to by-pass a brief post-war boom, followed by a desperate post-war depression, Mr. Thomas urged a thirty-hour week and the creation of adequate purchasing power. As steps to that end, he outlined a savings program; upward readjustment of real wages; vacation pay in war bonds; adequate unemployment compensation; increased soldier's pay—plus a monthly defense bond worth $25 upon maturing after the war. He favored corporate reserves for post-war conversion of industry to peacetime activities; union security and an effective labor movement "to see that our wartime promises to our military force and our civilian population are kept."

During conference week, Mr. Fitch appointed a continuing special committee to run a three-year course. This was in line with action taken by the social action section last year at Atlantic City, but he had older history in mind.

In a sense the section itself is the outgrowth of such a committee appointed at the Buffalo meeting in 1909, which for the first time made working conditions a regular charge on the conference program. Three years later, then under the chairmanship of Owen R. Lovejoy (president at New Orleans in 1920), the committee brought in a series of minimum industrial standards—with respect to child labor, the working day and week, industrial accidents and their compensation, unemployment security.

This was at Buffalo in 1912, where its findings were endorsed by Judge Julian W. Mack in his presidential address. The meeting at which the report was presented adjourned as a conference session. Thereupon its recommendations were subscribed to as individuals by participants identified with a score of national bodies. Later "TR" lifted them fairly bodily as planks for his Progressive platform that year; and legislative gains in these fields in the next two years broke all records.

The International Scene

TURNING TO WORLDWIDE CONCERNS, THE CONFERENCE hailed as its prophet of the future, Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, who for three years in a row has electrified her hearers with brilliant analyses and well grounded forecasts. Her address at Wednesday evening's session, "After Victory — What?" will be printed in full in the next issue of *Survey Graphic*. In this she outlined a possible seven-point program for post-war collaboration of the United Nations—stressing the fact that events have proved that many problems (such as India) which we once thought could wait for a solution until after the war must be solved at once. Though she spoke in terms of international relations, she did not lose sight of the human beings that make up nations:

> We can already predict that the peace settlement of the future will be concerned not so much with boundaries and political formulas or even markets, colonies and raw materials, as with problems of human welfare. Until now, human welfare has been the forgotten element in the international equation. Yet we know that human welfare cannot be assured merely by efficient economic organization. Man does not live by bread alone. He must also live under conditions that will assure the dignity, integrity, and liberty of the individual. . . . What we need most of all today is not a detailed blueprint for a new world organization, but a new philosophy of relations between men and between nations. . . .
>
> We must live in such a way that we are concerned not with what we as individuals and nations can get for ourselves, but with what we can share with others. Today, we are pooling men, raw materials, and ships to win the war. Tomorrow we must learn to pool our resources and our energies for the tasks of reconstruction. Once we have learned to work together in liberty and brotherhood, we shall not merely win the war; we shall also win the peace.

Her words seemed to give larger meaning to all the concerns which brought social workers together at New Orleans—to give them a fresh sense of their place in the whole broad scheme of things.

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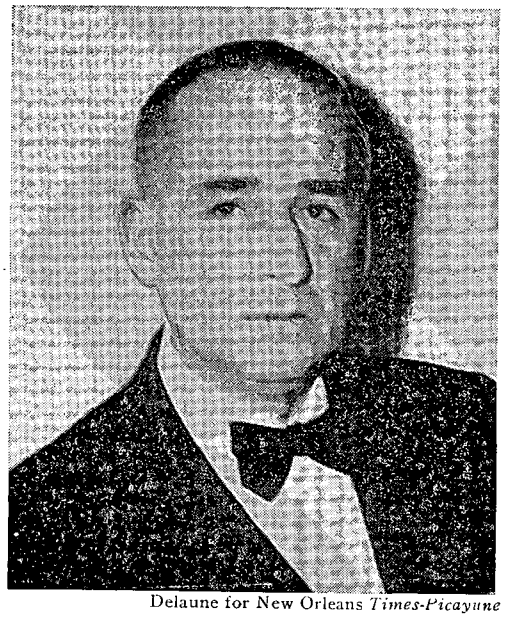

Delaune for New Orleans *Times-Picayune*

MARK ETHRIDGE

Natural Resources in the South

By MARK ETHRIDGE*

Vice-President and General Manager, The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky.

FIFTY-THREE years ago, the South's foremost editor went North to hail the end of Reconstruction and to hold out the South's first olive branch to the North since the War between the States. In a memorable speech, he said:

> Far to the South, Mr. President . . . lies the fairest and richest domain of this earth. . . . Of the three essential items of all industries—cotton, iron, and wood—that region has easy control. In cotton, a fixed monopoly; in iron, proven supremacy; in timber, the reserve supply of the Republic. From this assured and permanent advantage, against which artificial conditions cannot much longer prevail, has grown an amazing system of industries. Not maintained by human contrivance of tariff or capital, afar off from the fullest and cheapest source of supply, but resting in divine assurance, within touch of field and mine and forest, this system of industries is mounting to a splendor that should dazzle and illumine the world.

I wish it were possible to repeat today as truth the prophecy that Henry Grady made fifty years ago, to say that we had taken the colorful heritage of our ancestors and made it the "fairest and richest domain on the earth." But the sad truth is that Grady was a better orator than a prophet, even though his premise was based in truth.

Although the South is, by every standard by which economic success and social advancement are measured, the most backward part of the nation, it is not a region without natural resources; on the contrary, the vast empire that stretches from Washington to El Paso is richer in climate, diversity of topography, and types of soil, than any other region of the country. Within the South are embraced more than half the land upon which crops can be grown without frost for more than six months of the year. There, still, 40 percent of all the nation's forests may be found above the earth; and below it, 300 minerals, from marble and diamonds to sulphur and silica, are mined. We supply you with 97 percent of all the phosphates America uses, two thirds of all the crude oil and natural gas she produces, and 99 percent of the sulphur. The South has 27 percent of the nation's hydroelectric generating capacity and 13 percent of all its undeveloped water power. As poor as man has made it, the South is yet rich with the gifts of nature.

But I should not be fair with you if I did not say that we of the South, and you of the North, as part of this nation and as trustees and beneficiaries of its natural blessings, have failed miserably in the development of the fine civilization of which the southern states are capable. The combined follies of both of us, you of the North in the exercise of your political and economic power, and we in our stubborn, even romantic, attachment to the production of cotton and the cultivation of our outworn loyalties, have defeated the early ideals of this nation. It is significant of what has happened to our rich earth that with more than a third of the country's good farming land, the South has 61 percent of all the land badly damaged by erosion. According to the report of the National Emergency Council, a tract of land as big as South Carolina has been washed away and another area the size of Oklahoma and Alabama has been as badly damaged. More than $300,000,000 worth of our top soil is being washed away every year—the harvest of improper and too intensive cultivation.

Our folly and your policy have been responsible for putting us on a standard of living considerably below that of the rest of the country; they have also largely stripped us of our resources and of our capital.

Although beneath our feet lies the wealth of 300 minerals, they are largely lost to us. We receive from them the day wages of a largely exploited labor class which digs them out of the ground. Almost all of them are processed elsewhere. Where we do have factories, most of them are owned by outside interests, particularly in the Deep South. All the major utilities companies which furnish us with heat and light are owned or controlled outside of the South. Almost all our means of transportation—our major railroads, street railroads, shipping lines, and bus and truck lines—are owned outside the South.

We have in the South almost every element that goes into the manufacture of aluminum, but only the necessities of war brought us manufacturers of finished aluminum. We pipe our crude oil to refineries in the Middlewest and the East. We ship most of our crude iron ore to eastern plants to be processed, because it is too costly, under present conditions, to process it in the South and ship it out. Although we have all important deposits of zinc ore in the United States, our ore is shipped to the North and manufactured and shipped back to us.

Naturally, there must be some explanation for the unhealthy picture which I have painted. There is a definite

* This article and the following one by Dr. Charles S. Johnson are condensed versions of their stimulating speeches at the National Conference on the Progress and Problems of the South.

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tapestry that emerges from the 150 years of political and economic history of the South. Without seeing it, you cannot know the South. It is not unrelated to what is happening in the rest of the world now.

For whatever reasons our ancestors came to this country, England's purpose in encouraging them was that it fitted into her mercantile policy. She wanted colonies to furnish her raw materials. She deliberately discouraged, as she has since discouraged in Burma and India, any manufacture in the colonies. Because of its climate and its slaves, the South fitted ideally into that scheme.

The invention of the cotton gin gave great impetus to the South's agricultural economy. After the war of 1812, the North and East, to protect their economic and political status, passed the first tariff acts. In the Forties, when a great panic swept the country, when cotton farmers with the proceeds of five-cent cotton were trying to buy goods whose price had been run up by tariffs, the South realized what was happening to her. The Civil War did not ruin the South; even in the decade before it, the South had been borrowing heavily from the North. The North was in possession of the capital and the credit reserves of the nation before the Fifties arrived.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR FIVE AND A HALF million white people faced four million Negroes. The white man had land, nothing else. The Negro had his freedom and nothing else. The southern white man and the southern Negro evolved, out of their poverty, the barter system that has come to be the sharecropper, tenant farmer, and furnishing system of the South. It was a scheme that served its purpose in its day, but I say without reservation that the system has been an unmitigated curse for at least three decades.

But you must not delude yourselves into thinking that cotton has been our chief export. The skilled men we have sent you run many of your machines, direct some of the biggest banks, the biggest newspapers, and the biggest business enterprises in the East. But not even brains has been our biggest export; we have sent to you in the northern cities in twenty years four million people and, along with them, a big crop of syphilis, tuberculosis, undernourished and educationally backward children, and a race problem you have solved no better than we. And for all that, you who live outside the South must take much of the blame.

The South chose agriculture; the South chose cotton. Those were all her choices, and they represent so much of economic misery, so much of physical suffering, so much of political lost causes to her, that she is almost psychopathic even in defense of her mistakes. She has been foolish and she persists in her right to be foolish. But she did not choose some of the instruments of her economic oppression which have been put upon her.

Our brothers of the North forged the shackles of tariffs and freight rate discrimination which have been so disastrous to her. Our farmers engaged in a speculative business resting largely upon exports. They were dependent, upon the one hand, on prices which were determined by mercurial changes in economic and political conditions. On the other, they bought their tools, clothes, food, in a greedily protected market. Such a situation was bound to bring an economic unbalance between one section that is industrial and one that is agricultural, with inevitable draining of the latter.

An even more disastrous part of the tariff policy which America followed was that it was a part of the world-wide pattern of intense nationalism that encouraged the rise of Hitler, gave strength to the "have-not" argument, was a provocative of the war and, consequently, the destruction of the foreign markets upon which the South largely lived.

THERE ARE THOSE WHO LIKE TO THINK THAT THE SOUTH is developing industrially to the point that she is gaining percentage-wise in the value of her manufactured products. I know no figure to support that. It is true that the kraft paper industry is a great and growing business; it is true that war necessity has brought us aluminum and other manufactures, such as plane plants, shipyards, and synthetic rubber factories. It is true that the TVA has done a magnificent job in industrial research and in development of its territory. But it is more than probable that the disparity between northern and southern industry has been increased by the war. I see, after the disappearance of the war babies, a worse industrial situation and greater distress if we are left to our own resources.

We can never develop industrially as long as the freight rate structure is what it is. The freight rate structure is designed to draw our materials out of the South, for manufacture in the East, and conversely, to prevent manufacture into finished products in the South. That has been possible through the so-called "regional" freight rates, now under study by direct resolution of Congress. Thus the eastern roads have been able to control southern manufacture and protect, so they say, the manufacturers along their lines.

How well they have done it I can illustrate. It is 449 miles from Atlanta to Louisville and 852 miles from New York to Louisville. Yet, the New York manufacturer can ship 100 pounds of finished goods to Louisville for two cents less than the Atlanta manufacturer, although he is twice as far away.

On cotton in bales, rates from the South to the East are the same as rates in the East. But on unfinished cotton fabrics, the crudest form, the rates are 10 percent higher when the goods move from the South into the East. If we bleach the fabric, the differential becomes 11 percent; if we process it into oilcloth, the disparity is 54 percent.

Rates on pig iron from the South to the East are one percent lower than those within the East—again because the East wants the raw product—but when southern pig iron is made into steel plates, the penalty is a 27 percent increase in freight rates; if it goes into a tractor in the South, the difference is 40 percent, and if it goes into a hand tool, the penalty against us is 51 percent.

Most of the ceramic clay America uses comes from the South. As long as it is raw clay, it is allowed to move into the East at 5 percent below the southern rate. But if we make it into plumber's goods, we are penalized 37 percent; if we make it into pottery or chinaware in a factory alongside the clay pits, we are penalized 55 percent. Consequently, we ship our raw clay to Fostoria or Steubenville and buy it back, plus two freight hauls, when it is manufactured.

There can never be a real attack on the fundamental poverty of this section so long as it suffers the injustice of having its rich natural resources hauled out for manufacture elsewhere. Consider our situation alongside that of Venezuela, whose oil we take out of the earth and refine elsewhere; or Malaya, whose crude rubber England took

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to her isles for manufacture; or Bolivia, whose tin went as ore to England for manufacture. I have no sympathy whatever with low wage scales, but they will never be much better in the South until the South is able to convert its own raw materials into finished goods.

In blaming others for some of our ills, I have no defense for Ku Klux Klans, lynchings, floggings of union organizers, grandfather clauses, violations of civil rights under any guise, employers who magnify the narrow differentials between southern and northern living costs. I admit that we are highest in homicides, tenancy, illiteracy, soil and human erosion, and lowest in income, health, and education. I admit, moreover, that we do not have and will not have full democracy in the South as long as we have those things.

But it is time for all of us, if we are to be a united people, to understand that there is no democracy, except on the tongues of Fourth of July orators, that is not based in economic justice as well as civil rights. Too many people write the South off as a backward section stewing in its own juices because it is too lazy or too apathetic to get away from a feudal agricultural system. That is a superficial attitude, no doubt easy on the consciences of people who have had so much to do with shaping our civilization. The South has its faults, its prejudices, and its mistakes, but it must be regarded for what it is—a national problem, the product in large measure of national policy and eastern exploitation.

It does not have the resources to repair the ravages of that exploitation until the real owners of this section, northern investors in insurance and mortgage companies; stockholders in the railroads, public utilities, factories, mines, and mercantile establishments, are ready to plough back some of the capital they have drained off. A tax base which rests on exhausted land will never yield enough to educate our children or kill the mosquito which afflicts 2,000,000 of our people with malaria. We can never break a feudal political system that deprives too many of even the right to protest, unless the federal government forces the repeal of the poll tax. We can never become what Grady envisioned until the national conscience becomes as aware of injustices inside our borders as it is of those outside.

Human Resources in the South

By CHARLES S. JOHNSON

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LOOK at the map of the South. The eastern rim stretching from Virginia to Florida, bordered by the Piedmont Crescent, is the textile mill country and the country of many landless, propertyless whites. The area grows and manufactures 85 percent of the tobacco consumed in America, and has drawn the textile industry from New England.

The present cotton kingdom includes the rich alluvial delta stretches of Mississippi and Arkansas and the newer and still fertile areas of Texas and Oklahoma, as well as the exhausted lands of the Southeast. This culture is marked by a type of single crop agriculture, a vast Negro population, in some counties constituting as much as 90 percent of the population, a large and still growing white tenant class, a plantation organization, a rigid routine of life, and a low level of living for more than half of its ten million producers of cotton.

If we are to complete the varied picture of the South, there are the southern highlanders who live in the great Appalachian chain from Kentucky to Birmingham on the western prong, and from Maryland to Spartanburg, S. C., on the East. The area is a stronghold of fundamentalism, rugged individualism and, not infrequently, violence. Few Negroes are tolerated here. Finally, there is Texas, neighbor to Mexico and sharing its population. Here is a state capable of producing all the cotton this country needs and much of its oil, but lacking the plantation structure.

The thirteen southern states have the most heavily congested rural populations of any section in the country. The section has more births and more living children per family

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than any other part of the country. The size of families is actually increasing in some areas. These are precious human resources that deserve protection. One result of the population-economic deadlock is a waste of earning power and of potential social well-being, more serious even than the waste of the soil. Let us look at some of the results.

The average income of southern rural people in prosperous times is less than a fourth of the income of farmers elsewhere. In 1929 it was $186, as compared with $528. If tenants alone—the most numerous class—are considered, the annual cash incomes are much less, averaging about $73 for tenants and $38 for sharecroppers.

In industry, the average annual wage is $865, as compared with $1,219 in other sections. The difference between living costs, North and South, amounts to a bare 3.5 percent. The real difference is in the proportions of the people who are able to maintain a decent standard. The great majority of the South's population falls below it.

Such marginal living reflects itself in numerous deficien-

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cies—physical and social. Perhaps the most conspicuous example is in the diseases due to dietary deficiency. For the southern farm family, custom and tradition, fashioned around the demands of the plantation system, control dietary habits with a rigid restriction to a few unbalanced items—corn, salt pork, molasses, grits, and sometimes eggs.

Studies of gainfully employed non-relief workers in ten of the largest cities of the South show that less than two thirds spend enough money to buy "an adequate diet at minimum cost," as calculated by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Labor.

In deaths from tuberculosis, typhoid, pellagra, influenza, childbirth, infant mortality, the South leads, even with the Negro population separated. The mortality rate for the Negro population from diseases controllable by a better economic situation, education, and public health measures is from two to four times as high as for the whites.

Hookworm is a southern disease associated with the low income groups, soil pollution, sanitary customs and lack of shoes. When this disease was attacked as a public health problem, studies showed that in some counties the infection rates were as high as 99.3 percent. Malaria, associated with swampy areas, lack of screens, and polluted water, is widely distributed.

THE POVERTY OF THE SOUTH IS APPARENT IN ITS HOUSING and its schools. According to the 1930 Census of Agriculture, half of all farm dwellings in the South are valued at less than $500. A special study of sample counties in Texas, South Carolina, and Arkansas in 1930 showed an average value of owners' houses as $975 and tenant houses as $352. A large percentage of tenant houses in the South falls below $200 in value. The value of Negro dwellings was so low as to bring down the general average seriously. It is estimated that 4,000,000 southern families (one half the total) should be re-housed.

The national average of wealth per child of school age (5-17) is $10,200, as compared with the South's $4,900. The national average expenditure per pupil in 1930 was $99, as compared with $44.31 in the South for whites and $12.57 for Negroes. Negro children of the South get one fifteenth of the American average. The same disparities exist for school buildings and teachers' salaries. Illiteracy is higher in the South than in any other section—8.3 percent in 1930, as compared with 1.9 percent in the North Central States. For the Negroes in the South it was 19.7. In addition to low income, the section is burdened with a dual school system. Even taking into account the bolstering of white education at the expense of Negro children, this does not balance the books for the white South.

The most serious relief areas in the country are the Appalachians, Ozarks, and the eastern cotton belt. The study of "Six Rural Problem Areas" by the Research Division of the FERA classified about 31 percent of the white and 17 percent of the Negro relief families as unlikely prospects for rehabilitation; 20 percent of the white and 39 percent of the Negro relief families as incapable of becoming self-supporting.

There probably would be a different view of the status and prospects of the South if it were not for the presence and traditional role of the Negro in the region. The Negro is less than a third of the population and his proportions are declining. The unfortunate aspect of this relationship is that the coexistence of a Negro population and poverty has been regarded as having an inescapable cause and effect relationship. This, however, is not necessarily true. Some of the poorest sections of the South are those in which few or no Negroes live, as in the Appalachians and the Ozarks. On the other hand, the richest areas in the South are those in which Negroes live, but the Negroes are poor. The explanation of the economic lag of the region seems to be not the presence of the Negro population, but the traditional social and economic status of this group. It is now becoming somewhat clearer that there can be no important change in either the economics or the general culture of the region without a revision of the role of the Negro population in the total economy of the South.

The South has had, in its regional competition with other regions, several distinct handicaps. Thus it has been basically an agricultural region competing with the more flexible, acquisitive and dynamic industrial and urban pattern of the North. But the strongest claim of the agricultural South for national support is in the fact that it alone produces the one precious product no longer importable from Europe, that is, population. The South is, as Guy Johnson calls it, the "seed bed" of the nation. It is the only section that reproduces itself and gives its surplus, through migration, to the rest of the nation that can apparently no longer sustain its numbers.

The southern states have 28 percent (about a fourth) of the nation's population but produce 33 percent (about a third) of the children, and nearly half of the total national increase. At the same time, it is the poorest section in the country, with lowest incomes, and lowest per capita wealth. The greatest rates of population increase were in the poorest land areas.

A significant feature of this population maladjustment is in the uneven burden of support laid upon the South. It has the largest proportions not only of children but of old people, both of which groups are essentially non-productive. The active and productive ages are drained off to other areas.

A second handicap of the South is its conservatism—a conservatism about its social philosophies and measures as well as its economics.

THE SOUTH'S FUTURE IS BY NO MEANS UNPROMISING, and some of the indications appear in the following trends: increased industrial development for the absorption of the surplus population; increased subsistence agriculture; birth control; rehabilitation of farm families through loans and guidance; population redistribution.

It is not yet certain whether the population maladjustment of the South is due to too many people or to inadequate development of resources. However, the attention of the area is now seriously directed toward drawing in more industries. Industry is now moving South as the next logical new area for development. The war industries settling in the South are both affecting and demanding more skills, and will leave a valuable deposit. The desperateness of the need for industries, however, has not infrequently led to excesses which in the end can do labor itself more harm than good. One student of the problem refers to these industries as "the new carpet-baggers," the manufacturers who are taking advantage of the South's population predicament to come in and benefit from the cheap and docile labor.

The prospect for employment has been the subject of intense study over the past five years. The most hopeful indications are the prospect of increasing demand for non-food

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products of the farm for industrial purposes. Cornstalks, straw, and other fibrous materials can now be made into paper. The southern states already are growing 200,000,000 cords of pine annually, to be used not only for paper but for cellulose.

The second corrective of subsistence agriculture is suggested in the need for more actual food products in the South. Not only is there a spread of self-sufficing family farming, but it will be noted over the years that the South is learning to produce other smaller staples. Thus, pecans, while native to the South, formerly grew wild and only recently have been cultivated and become an important agricultural product.

Birth control as a measure of population regulation is slowly gaining popular support. With the increase of literacy and sophistication it is observed to be having effect in the cities. The highest birthrates are still in the lowest income groups.

Rehabilitation through loans and guidance is being attempted through the Farm Security Administration which has had pronounced success in dealing with some half-million or more of the marginal farm workers.

General population redistribution finds perhaps its best proposal in the one made by Dr. O. E. Baker, who looks to the village as the surest means of preserving a balance between population and resources. In villages, the cost of living is less than in cities; schools and other institutions are better than in rural areas. There are better provisions for the older population and the aged. So far as employment is concerned, the village can check the flow of billions of dollars annually from the rural areas to the city. Part time farming can develop more rapidly. Above all, it is perhaps the most likely means of restoring the population age structure and of checking the present unwholesome and menacing imbalance which holds so definite a threat for the future.

The most spectacular demonstration of natural and human conservation is the ambitious program of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Here the power resources of the South's abundant water supply are converted to social use, land is carefully classified, submarginal and forest lands are taken under the government and converted to watershed protection and recreation, and the populations on marginal acres are being resettled. The program further contemplates decentralizing industry and the creation of new industrial centers to increase the marginal incomes of the people and control exploitation both of land and of people.

It is not enough that a few of the region's advanced thinkers and social planners visualize improvements. To be really effective, the needs and desire for change must be a part of the consciousness of the common people. Let us consider some factors which operate to stir that desire.

1. ***The Extension of Suffrage.*** One of the most valuable educational devices is the ballot itself. In the present South there is limited political expression, since ten states restrict the right of suffrage through the poll tax, property qualifications, and direct racial discrimination in registration. In the 1936 elections the percentages of the adult population, of voting age, voting were: 20.4 in Alabama; 18.5 in Arkansas; 37.8 in Florida; 19.6 in Georgia; 16.2 in Mississippi; 14.1 in South Carolina; 33.5 in Tennessee; 26.2 in Texas; and 25.7 in Virginia. These states can be compared with West Virginia, without the poll tax, in which 92.1 percent of the adult population voted.

2. ***Cooperative Enterprises.*** Cooperative production, marketing, and purchasing for consumption are the poor man's most effective economic weapons and, like the vote, offer another form of educational experience. The Farm Security Administration in the South has demonstrated that simple educational measures and intelligent cooperation in production can double the net worth of farms within three years.

3. ***Labor Organization.*** The reasons back of the rejection of labor organization in the South have been related to the economic lag and to economic insecurity in general. Here, again, is a useful educational as well as economic device, although, as has been more than once demonstrated, it still is capable of abuse. The gains of labor in the region have been in some measure offset by the continuing of the racial exclusion policy, which is ultimately as destructive to the ends of labor as it is to the profits of industry.

4. ***Folk Education.*** An effective folk education can help to bridge the gap between the low level of schooling in adults and the present-day requirements for easy and active literacy. It has been one of the most dangerous myths of the past that limiting the education of Negroes, and paying them low wages, kept them useful. There are few jobs in any advanced society that can be done as well by ignorant as by intelligent persons. Even the army is discovering that simply dumb obedience and response to discipline cannot make either good soldiers or good workers in the kind of emergencies that an army faces. Like our modern agricultural and industrial society, the army is a mechanized and complex organization.

5. ***General Education.*** A state or region that genuinely desires to lift the cultural and educational level of its people will follow just the opposite of the present practice. Instead of limiting the educational facilities of the backward elements, it would, proportionately, provide more for them than for those in better circumstances, for the simple reason that they require more to overcome their backwardness. In order to accomplish any measure of such readjustment, some type of equalization will have to be devised that will reduce the present disparities between rich and poor regions and between white and Negro populations.

6. ***Consumer Education.*** This is a type of adult education that is just being recognized by the nation as a whole. An example of one value is the present concern about nutrition, diet and health. For even with adequate funds it has been revealed that ignorance can take a serious toll, both of health and of economic resources.

7. ***Social Legislation.*** The South is relaxing with respect to programs of social legislation designed to improve the security of the workers and the people generally. Texas, Arkansas, and North Carolina are states that have made some advances in the revision of archaic farm tenancy laws. Child protection in southern courts, institutions, and industry, lags far behind the nation. The labor laws of the southern states still permit measures of exploitation by those who do not believe in such laws.

There is no escaping the fact, however, that the greatest obstacle to the very desire for change is the fear of disturbing the present racial positions in the area. Yet, unless this is done there can be no new social order in the direction and spirit of the world ferment for a democratic society. This is no longer a matter of mere justice for the underdog, but a requirement of self-interest and self-preservation.

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Children of the Americas

By ELISABETH SHIRLEY ENOCHS
Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

WHEN the First Pan American Child Congress, attended by unofficial delegates of fifteen American nations met in Argentina in 1916 at the invitation of a group of socially-minded individuals, and without sponsorship of government, it was described in *The Survey* as "the first step toward the national interchange of ideas which, if properly encouraged and supported, will result ultimately in the formulation of America's international ideals of childhood and its rights."

Fulfilling the twenty-six-year-old prophecy, the Eighth Pan American Child Congress, before adjournment in Washington on May 9, adopted far-reaching recommendations for the protection of children in wartime and witnessed the signing by official delegates of the twenty-one American Republics of a formal Declaration of Opportunities for Children, through which the Congress signified its intention "to restate and reaffirm the objectives of the Americas for their children and to insure that those objectives have a primary place in the planning for that just and lasting peace to which the nations of the Americas look forward."

The signing of the Declaration, and of the Final Act—the official record of the resolutions and recommendations—both written in the four official languages of the Congress (English, Spanish, French, and Portuguese) came at the end of a week of hard work during which delegates attended general sessions and committee meetings night and day. At the preliminary session of official delegates on May 2, Katharine F. Lenroot, chairman of the delegation of the United States and chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, was elected president of the Congress. Presiding at all general and formal sessions, and participating actively in committee meetings, Miss Lenroot won acclaim for her ability to conduct the proceedings in both Spanish and English.

The formal opening session was held on the evening of May 2 in the Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union. The delegates, most of whom had just arrived by air from all points of the continent, were welcomed on behalf of the United States by Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, who read a personal message to the Congress from President Roosevelt. A response was made on behalf of the representatives of the other Americas by the chairman of the delegation from the country which last entertained the Congress. This was Dr. Mathilde Rodriguez Cabo of Mexico, whose delegation was the largest sent by any country, and who had the distinction of being the first woman to head a delegation from any of the other American Republics to a Child Congress.

It was significant that the directors of the three Pan American entities whose work is important to inter-American cooperation in matters pertaining to child welfare were present at the inaugural session. They were Dr. L. S. Rowe, the director general of the Pan American Union; Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; and Dr. Roberto Berro, director of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, all of whom made brief addresses. A message from the president of the Institute, Dr. Gregorio Aráoz Alfaro, was read by the delegate of Argentina, Dr. Mario H. Bortagaray.

Before referring to the deliberations of the Congress it may be well to recall that the program, as originally planned early in 1941, was completely revised after Pearl Harbor. The advisability of holding the Congress in the midst of war was carefully considered by the Department of State and by the United States Organizing Committee which, after consultation with appropriate agencies and officials in the United States and the other American Republics, found that opinion was unanimous that the Congress should be held, but that the program should be redrafted to face the realities of a world at war.

The revised plans provided for four major committees on Essential Services for Mothers and Children in Wartime; Protection of Mothers and Children in Danger Zones; Plans for Children in the Post-War World; and Inter-American Cooperation. Three sections, each of which held two meetings, reviewed papers submitted on Health Protection and Medical Care; Education and Recreation; and Economic and Social Services for Families and Children.

THE FIRST THREE WORKING DAYS OF THE CONGRESS WERE devoted to general sessions, usually both morning and afternoon, for the discussion of such topics as inter-American cooperation, the effect of war on essential needs of children, facing the nutrition problem in the Americas, special measures for the protection of children in wartime, inter-American cooperation, and planning for children in the post-war world.

An entire session was given over to a review of progress made in work for children since the Seventh Pan American Child Congress in Mexico in 1935. A thrilling record it was, in the three fields of health, education and recreation, and economic and social services. A record of the spread of social security and labor legislation; of the extension of maternal and child health services and declining mortality rates; of strengthened school programs and of increased emphasis on popular education; of definite recognition of the value of trained personnel, reflected in the establishment of schools of social work and new interest in schools of nursing; of growing inter-American cooperation in promoting the loan or exchange of experts between different countries and of promoting fellowships for study in technical fields such as pediatrics, obstetrics, public health nursing, social services for families and children.

But against this background, delegate after delegate painted a picture of the effect of war on the structure so patiently erected during the past seven years. Venezuela, according to Dr. Pastor Oropeza, has been importing much of the milk needed for her children, for when that country switched from an agricultural to an oil economy, milk production suffered. Now ships are lacking to bring the milk, and children suffer.

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In Brazil, according to Dona Eunice Weaver, who has been commissioned by her government to study what is being done in the United States for the civil protection of mothers and children, war already has had its effect although not a shot has been fired. In Belem, at the mouth of the Amazon, the maternity hospital has been converted into a military hospital, and a large tuberculosis preventorium for children is now serving as a barracks. And if the enemy should attack the "hump," mothers and children could not be evacuated into the jungle where disease might claim more victims than bombs.

Up in Bolivia, men who formerly engaged in farming are now being drawn into mining to produce more tin, according to Señora Carmen de Lozada, thus tending to diminish that country's none too bountiful food supply.

"So simple an objective as the feeding of every hungry child may lead to the reconstruction of the economic life of nations," Miss Lenroot stated in her first address as President of the Congress. Although discussion of vitamins, calories, and scientific methods of infant feeding was not lacking, the delegates were primarily concerned with the broader aspects of the nutrition problem, giving serious attention to a paper sent to the Congress by Professor Pedro Escudero, director general of the National Institute of Nutrition of Buenos Aires, Argentina, in which he declared that "the nutrition of the child cannot be considered as an isolated topic," and called for the adoption of "an American policy on nutrition." Asserting his belief that "the Latin American continent is living a veritable tragedy of hunger which goes back to the time of its discovery," Dr. Escudero stated that the Eighth Pan American Child Congress provided an occasion "to constitute an entity which will bring together those interested in solving the problem."

Acting upon this and other similar suggestions, the Congress adopted recommendations of the Committee on Inter-American Cooperation, calling upon the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood to "study the nutrition problems of the children of the Americas, utilizing the facilities offered by the Republic of Argentina, the United States of America, Cuba, and other countries of the continent, in carrying on the work in cooperation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and other inter-American and national agencies."

The Institute was also urged to study methods of civil protection of children in countries at war or threatened by attack, and ways in which inter-American cooperation might be organized to safeguard children from the dangers of war.

In order to carry out these recommendations the Institute itself must be strengthened. Of the fourteen American countries which are now members, some are in arrears in the payment of their annual quotas and a few have never paid. The committee report urged the delegates to take all possible steps to secure adherence of countries not already members and the payment of annual quotas. Modification of the basis on which the quotas are fixed was suggested. The report also recommended that the International Council, or governing board, of the Institute, be reorganized, that the member of the International Council designated by the government of each member country be assisted by a committee of advisers appointed by the government and representing the different fields of child welfare. Under the new plan the Institute, in agreement with the Pan American Union, will have the task of designating the seats of future Pan American Child Congresses and of preparing the regulations and program in agreement with the organizing committee of the country which is the seat of the Congress.

The importance of inter-American cooperation in the

At the Pan American Child Congress: *left to right*, Elisabeth Shirley Enochs and Katharine F. Lenroot, U. S. Children's Bureau; Dr. Roberto Berro, Uruguay, International Institute for the Protection of Childhood; William G. Carr, National Education Association; Dr. Sant' Anna Barboza, Brazil, National Department for Children; Dr. Eunice Weaver, Brazil; Dr. Amparo Arcaya, Chile

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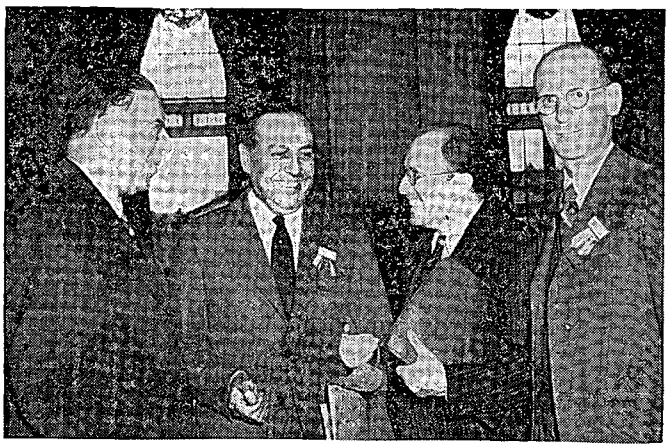
field of child welfare was obvious in the reports of all committees. For instance, the Committee on Protection of Mothers and Children in Danger Zones, under the able chairmanship of Dr. Carlos Andrade Marin of Ecuador, a country familiar with earthquake and evacuation problems, suggested to the governments of the American Republics the desirability of appointing committees on the protection of mothers and children in wartime, or entrusting these duties to existing organizations, beginning the work with a census and identification of the child population. These committees were urged to begin an immediate study of the problems and measures necessary for evacuation from danger zones.

The Committee on Essential Services for Mothers and Children as Affected by War Conditions declared that "war should not be a cause for minimizing the care and protection of children," and affirmed its belief that "the best way of caring for the health, education, and welfare of children is to maintain and strengthen the integrity of the family" as the social institution that best guarantees the harmonious physical, mental, and moral development of children. The committee's recommendations outlined a broad program of preventive health work; stimulation of new educational provisions; encouragement of recreational and other leisure-time activities; promotion of child labor legislation and regulations; guidance and encouragement of industrial and agricultural production in each country; provision for vocational training for workers in new industries and activities; development of sound employment policies and adequate minimum wage systems; broadening of social security services and savings plans; application of measures to reduce the high cost of articles of prime necessity; development of a broad educational program for the improved utilization of foodstuffs and study of low cost diets; application of measures to provide low cost housing; special attention to care of dependent children; the promotion of the training of social workers and, to meet immediate needs during the war emergency, establishment of a system of government allowances to provide economic security for the families of men in the armed services.

"Military victory will be succeeded by peace, and this peace will be the more durable as the physical and mental health of the American people is the more vigorous; and in this connection I wish to point out that our prosperity is in direct ratio to the attention we give our children." These words were spoken by Dr. Enrique Saladrigas, distinguished director of the Findlay Institute of Havana and chairman of the Cuban delegation, at the historic evening session held in the White House at the invitation of Mrs. Roosevelt. They showed that the delegates' concern for adequate protection of children from the dangers of war was equalled by their realization that the measures we now take to protect the child will determine to a large extent the consideration which he will receive in plans for the post-war world, a conviction given stirring emphasis in an address by Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr.



Between sessions: *left to right,* Dr. Robert Berro, Uruguay; Dr. Mario H. Bortagaray, Argentina; Dr. Jose Gutierrez, Cuba; Dr. Víctor Escardó y Anaya, Uruguay

Acting upon this conviction, the Congress adopted a committee report containing a Declaration of Opportunities for Children and outlining provisions for national and international action as well as action by local communities and individuals with reference to measures basic to the protection of children. These opportunities are as follows:

1. Opportunity for every child to grow up within the care and loving discipline of family life.

2. Opportunity for every child to obtain the essential elements of wholesome, healthful living.

3. Opportunity for every child to find out what his or her special abilities are, and to secure education and training to develop these powers.

4. Opportunity for every child to develop responsibility and to learn to participate in the world's work.

5. Opportunity for every child to use creatively part of the free time remaining from classroom or job, in learning and practicing freely chosen, enjoyable activities and skills, including participation in normal social activities with other children.

6. Opportunity for every child as a citizen to take his place in the life of the community.

7. Opportunity to take part in some of the many creative ways of transforming the raw materials of human life into usefulness or beauty. . . .

At the closing session, Dr. Pedro de Alba, assistant director of the Pan American Union, declared that "All the people in the Americas are defending their future in adopting the resolutions for their children of this Pan American Child Congress." Dr. Felix Hurtado of Cuba reviewed the contributions of the eight Child Congresses to the welfare of American children. Dr. Mario H. Bortagaray of Argentina, elected as spokesman for his colleagues at the final session, referred to the "unprecedented successful results" of the Congress during a week in which "the twenty-one countries of America, working together toward a common purpose, have shown the world that the words, 'inter-American solidarity and cooperation,' have on our lips a warmth of sincerity and loyalty and, above all, of devotion to the sacred principle under which we were all born—Democracy."

This formal closing session of the Congress was honored by the visit of President Manuel J. Prado of Peru who was greeted by Miss Lenroot in Spanish and who addressed the delegates with high praise for their lofty endeavors.

In her closing address Miss Lenroot impressed upon the delegates their responsibilities in "bringing to fruition the aspirations so beautifully and yet so simply expressed in the Declaration of Opportunities for Children." She concluded:

Besides its spiritual strength and unity, this Eighth Pan American Child Congress is notable because its deliberations have been conducted under the inspiration of a steadily de-

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veloping concept of inter-American community of interest, a concept which is taking form in official conventions, agreements, and resolutions adopted by conferences of authorized representatives of the American States. This concept is not new, but is an expression of the aspirations of the long line of Americans of Latin and Anglo-Saxon origin who saw clearly the necessity for cultural as well as political and economic relationships among the people of the New World. Thus, inter-American work in behalf of children finds its foundation in the mutuality of interest of free nations, having a common stake in a world order based upon the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

The Philadelphia Hearings

By MICHAEL ROSS*

Pennsylvania School of Social Work

IN December 1941, *Survey Midmonthly* published the story of the dismissal of fifty civil service employes by the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance. It told how the hearings on their appeals were opened by William C. Ferguson, Jr., attorney for the Department of Public Assistance, presenting two expert witnesses from the Dies Committee to testify on the general nature of communism and the activities of communists. This was permitted over the protest, on the grounds of irrelevancy, of Harold Evans, chief attorney for the appellants. Several prominent Philadelphians were called in rebuttal of the appellation "communist" to many of the activities referred to by the Dies Committee witnesses. The reviewing board of twenty-three, later reduced to twenty-one, then decided to split up into panels of four in order to expedite the hearing of the individual cases. After hearings lasting over a period of several months, this second act of the drama is now virtually completed.

Of the fifty employes dismissed, nine did not press their appeals, two withdrew when they were not permitted private hearings, three were not heard as the reviewing board ruled that they had no dismissable status (they had previously resigned for reasons unconnected with the case), and two admittedly had been dismissed in error. In thirteen of the remaining thirty-four cases almost the only evidence for the board was the production of Communist Party nominating papers which they had signed. There were protracted hearings, therefore, in only twenty-one cases.

The most disturbing feature of the whole episode is the manner in which the investigation was conducted and the way in which the dismissals were made. As already stated, it was admitted by the board that two employes were wrongfully dismissed. One of these was a case of mistaken identity; the other, identified by a fellow-employe as having been on the platform at a communist meeting, turned out to have been employed in his spare time by the installer of the loud-speaker amplifying circuit. Standard personnel practice requires that before dismissal the suspected employe should be informed of the charge against him. If this had been done in these cases it assuredly would have elicited responses enabling the board to avoid the mistakes.

It is interesting to speculate on what would have happened if, as D. Moreau Barringer said in last month's *Midmonthly* might have been done, the fifty cases had been presented to the governor for summary dismissal leaving no chance of appeal or public hearing. He further said that "the serious nature of the offenses"—rather than the nature of the evidence—"argued for that course." The same speculation applies to the two or three other cases in which the obvious lack of evidence brought from the panels a spontaneous, informal reaction in favor of reinstatement.

Whether the board acted within its legal rights or not is being argued by the lawyers for both sides, but there seems to be no doubt that unfairness and injustice occurred. Several of the appellants testified that they first learned of their dismissals by seeing their names in the local newspapers under such headings as "Reds Fired." Many of them fear that, even if they are eventually cleared of the charge, they may have difficulty in obtaining other jobs in the future.

Counsel for the appellants has alleged that the investigation was not directed against subversive activities in general but was instigated to discredit the officers and active members of the State, County and Municipal Workers Union to which most of the dismissed workers belong. The board's instructions to its investigators to cover *all* subversive activities have been quoted to disprove this. But it turned out that this was like citing the new Soviet Constitution to prove that Russia is the most democratic country in the world, or the Fifteenth Amendment to show that there is no racial discrimination in the United States. With the board, too, practice does not correspond to theory. At the hearings the investigators from the State Department of Public Assistance testified that they attended no Nazi, fascist or Coughlin meetings, and agreed that they were told "solely to go to communist and left wing meetings" (pages 1888 and 2358 of the Record). Also, since the instructions were issued after the occurrence of many incidents testified to by the board's local witnesses, they obviously are not revelant to this controversy.

From the start, the content of the hearings was surrounded with an atmosphere of mystery and conspiracy. An item of public record and common knowledge such as the existence of the Communist Party in Philadelphia is spoken of as if it had been uncovered by investigators after great difficulty. Then the well known difficulty of proving membership in the Communist Party is linked to the charge that employes of the County Board of Assistance are members of the party. Having made the clear somewhat misty, the next step is to infer that something which is misty is really clear. It is as well to state once and for all that no substantial or credible evidence was produced at the hearings to show that any employe was a member of the Communist Party.

In order to sustain the charges, the reviewing board was asked to pile inference on inference. Sympathy with Loyalist Spain, particularly if combined with opposition to Japan and hatred of Hitler, revealed in conversations with fellow employes over lunch was produced as evidence of

* In the December *Survey Midmonthly*, Mr. Ross reported the case of fifty Philadelphia employes dismissed between October 20 and November 10, 1941 by the County Board of Assistance. From another viewpoint, the cases were discussed in the May *Midmonthly* by Captain D. Moreau Barringer, member of the board and, until April 25 when he entered the army, the chairman of the committee conducting the investigation. Here Mr. Ross adds a further chapter to the still unfinished story.

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affiliation with the communist cause. Since communists often deny membership in the party, it was made to appear as if any denial should be dismissed as worthless, and particularly so when the denier had participated in what he considered to be anti-fascist movements.

In his first Memorandum of Law, the board's attorney gave two grounds for dismissal in the cases of the fifty persons: political activity, and affiliation with the Communist Party. Later the Communist Party itself almost disappeared from the picture and the stress was on membership in the so-called communist fronts. Later still a retreat was made to the catch-all "just cause." The "just cause" consisted of "giving aid and comfort" to the Communist Party by sympathy with or contributions to various front activities such as the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, the Committee to Free Earl Browder, and so on.

MUCH OF THE TESTIMONY WAS CONFUSED, CONTRADICTORY, and inconclusive. In the thirteen cases where the signing of nominating papers for the Communist Party provided the basis for dismissal there was little other evidence, although in some of the cases the appellants were able to produce convincing testimony showing their active anti-communist attitudes. In this connection there is a legal sequence. In October 1941, the Superior Court of Pennsylvania apparently held in the Pawell case that signing a nominating paper for the Communist Party was sufficient grounds for the dismissal of an Unemployment Compensation employe. It is probable that the County Board was relying on this decision when they dismissed fourteen employes on November 10, 1941. After the appeal hearings had opened, however, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the Gillies case held that such activity was not sufficient to sustain the discharge of a school teacher. The Supreme Court is a higher legal authority than the Superior Court, but the final legal arguments as to the relevancy of these decisions have not yet been made.

A few general statements can be made about the evidence in the other twenty-one cases. It related frequently to conversations in public restaurants and bars; at homes on social occasions or when, as the appellants claimed, union discussion circles were held; in a car driving to or from work; or in the agency office. Many of the conversations were alleged to have taken place in 1939, no notes were taken, they were first reported in 1941 and were testified to in 1942. In sixteen of the twenty-one cases, the main testimony was the uncorroborated evidence of two fellow employes. These two remembered an amazing number of conversations in some detail after a lapse of two to three years. Now attached to a special investigating unit, they were then, as one of them put it, "just like the others." One of them had been a very active member of the Coughlin movement in 1936, while of both, the attorney for the appellants wrote:

> . . . that they by reason of their former relationships with the union and the circumstances of the termination of such relationships are biased and prejudiced against the same and by reason of their own viewpoints, beliefs, background, and associations were incapable of conducting an objective and impartial investigation of subversive activities.

The evidence depended almost entirely on the meanings attached by witnesses to such words as communism, communists, and radical. One said, "Fighting fascism indicates a person is a communist"; another, "They often used the synonym Marxism rather than communism." One of the repeater witnesses for the board thought the recent novel, "Christ in Concrete" communistic because the title was "of communist nature." One witness, asked why he thought one of the appellants was a communist, replied: "Well, everyone else thought so, that is why." When asked to name someone else, he said, after some thought, "I can't name any one person."

One district office of the County Board where a number of the appellants had worked was particularly suspect. The two star witnesses for the board testified that communism was rife there and that communist activities were open and avowed. Yet the district supervisor, later county supervisor, denied seeing any signs or having any knowledge of this. She testified, however, that the union was active and that the staff of the office was strongly organized. The board's two main witnesses were repeatedly challenged to name any one of the hundred or more employes of the district who would agree with their estimate of the extent of communist activity. They at last named two persons. One of these is in Detroit and could not be located by the defense. The other is in an army camp. He has already signed an affidavit denying their testimony and may yet be brought back to give evidence to this effect.

Almost all the appellants produced character witnesses—doctors, lawyers, and ministers of religion—to vouch for their beliefs and the non-subversive nature of their leisure time activities. In every case where they were within call, the supervisors of the appellants testified that they neither saw nor heard of the appellants being in any way connected with communist or subversive activity during their service.

THE SCENE NOW SHIFTS TO HARRISBURG. THE REVIEWING board has to forward the Record and its recommendations to the Employment Board of the State Department of Public Assistance, which alone is empowered to order reinstatement or to sustain the dismissals. The attorneys for the appellants in a letter to the chairman of the reviewing board have, in their turn, accused the accusers. They claim that the dismissals were the result of animus against the State, County and Municipal Workers Union, Local No. 46; that this was the result of antagonism between the union and the board's executive director over the union's past efforts to protect the merit system and over questions of public relief administration. They also claim that union activities legitimately included discussion and action on questions of legislative and political importance to labor in general throughout the country.

Should the Employment Board reject the appeals, it is likely that some of the appellants, if not all, will seek the protection of the courts of law. Parts of the Record of the hearings indicate that their lawyers have established the grounds on which the courts would be asked to review the whole proceedings.

In conclusion, and at the risk of underlining the obvious, many responsible social workers and lay representatives of Philadelphia agencies see in the episode only further evidence of demoralization in the administration of public assistance in this community. The violation of standard personnel practices, the mutual suspicion supplanting mutual confidence within the operating staff, the preoccupation of the administration with these matters to the neglect of pressing problems of policy and standards, are believed to indicate general administrative weakness. Only after a long struggle will it be possible to repair the damage that has been done and to restore the administration of public assistance to a sound basis.

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Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

IT remained for mild-mannered, modest Mr. Wallace and the International Latex Corporation to give the American people what they had been demanding, a clear picture of what all this bloodshed, rationing, bond buying, and so on, means.

The combination, the Vice-President and the Delaware corporation, needs a bit of explaining. Mr. Wallace made a speech May 8 at the Free World Association dinner in New York. It was a honey of a speech but, somehow, it escaped almost entirely the eye of the press. A few of the unimportant bits got second rate headlines and one paper did give it a play but, generally speaking, it went unnoticed. The newspaper boys, remember, slipped up on Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

President A. S. Spanel of the Latex Corporation was present at the dinner. He did not know Mr. Wallace, but he knew a great speech when he heard one. A few days later the speech went out as a full page ad of the Latex Corporation.

The Wallace speech needs to be read to be appreciated. Briefly the Vice-President reviewed the march of the "freedom loving people" of which these bitter times are a part. Some, he said, have spoken of the "American century" but "I say the century on which we are entering—the century that will come out of this war—can and must be the century of the common man." Not the century, mark you, of the British common man, nor of the French, nor, even, of the American, but of the common man wherever he may be found—Russia, India, China and, yes, Germany and Japan. "Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged people."

The Vice-President uses the word "revolution" bluntly. The march of freedom down through the ages has been a long drawn out people's revolution. He said:

"In this Great Revolution of the people there were the American revolution of 1776, the French revolution of 1792, the Latin-American revolutions of the Bolivarian era, the German revolution of 1848, and the Russian revolution of 1918. Each spoke for the common man in terms of blood on the battlefield. Some went to excess. But the significant thing is that the people groped their way toward the light. . . . The people's revolution is on the march and the devil and all his angels cannot prevail against it."

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FARM PLACEMENT OF THE U. S. Employment Service comes in for a rapping from the Tolan Committee (House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration) for failing to keep pace with the emergency.

In a special report filed May 22 the committee recommends an immediate centralization of authority to handle the situation. It concedes that the service's inadequacies may be due to lack of administrative funds (Congress cut short the service's request for an appropriation), but "neither loss of crops nor waste of idle manpower due to inadequate planning or tardy and inefficient organization can be tolerated when food is so vital to the winning of the war."

The committee submitted two specific recommendations:

"1. Production of war materials has moved toward necessary levels of output only since responsibility and authority were centered in the chairman of the War Production Board. Divided responsibility, with its attendant inefficiencies, cannot be allowed when foodstuff and equipment are needed on the battlefield. We recommend, therefore, that the normal clearance and placement procedure of the United States Employment Service be overhauled immediately to expedite intrastate and interstate referrals of workers. We recommend, in the interest of quick action which must not be influenced by local prejudices, that the Office of the Director of the Farm Placement Service be provided with a staff of trained labor market analysts to make immediate and first-hand investigations of reports of agriculture labor shortages and agriculture labor surpluses. An additional staff, subject only to the authority of the director should have the power and responsibility for taking these findings and setting in motion and directing the immediate transferral of workers from one area to another.

"2. Referring workers is not enough. Facilities must be made for their transportation when such arrangement cannot be made by the workers themselves. Plans for transport by truck, bus or train must be made and put into operation immediately. We recommend, therefore, the immediate appointment of a traffic manager under the director of the Office of Defense Transportation, with power and responsibility to work with the branch of the Farm Placement Service proposed above to make necessary arrangements for the transportation of agriculture workers from one region to another."

The committee emphasizes the unusual conditions brought about by gas and rubber rationing. Investigators for the committee reported thousands of workers, white and colored, in Florida and the southern states who wanted work "up north" but who were unable to make the long journey for lack of transportation.

The committee suggests no legislation and makes only brief reference to "lack of administrative funds." As a matter of record, appreciation of the seriousness of the problem led the board to ask for a deficiency appropriation for the establishment of services in critical agriculture areas. Failure to secure these funds limited both the placement service and the expansion of the labor analysis job.

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THOSE WHO ADVOCATE WHOLESALE HEAD chopping in WPA found cold comfort in a second reading of the President's message to the House on May 25. To be sure he did recommend a 61 percent slash in WPA's appropriation for the coming fiscal year, a drop to $282,767,000 from the $465,000,000 tentatively suggested in the budget message of January. But the little bit inserted about a proposed expansion of the social security program to include "those who cannot be absorbed in private employment" did not indicate that the President proposed to abandon WPA workers entirely.

On the contrary he said: "I am now giving attention to proposals for revising and extending the Social Security Act and expect to make recommendations to the Congress for such legislation as may be necessary to extend the protection of our social security measures to provide alternative means of meeting the needs presented by the residual group now being aided by the Work Projects Administration."

The President estimated the unemployed at present at 3,000,000. Of these, he said, many will be hired during the coming years, but: "In a labor force exceeding 60,000,000 persons there will remain a substantial number of individuals who will not be hired by private employers because of age, lack of skill, or other handicaps."

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THE SENATE SAVED THE FARM SECURITY Administration by raising the House appropriation of $25,319,557 to $50,319,557 with an additional reappropriation of $5,000,000. The bill has now gone to

(Continued on page 192)

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The Common Welfare

Japanese Americans

THE first test case questioning the constitutionality of the West Coast evacuations as they apply to American citizens was instituted last month by the Seattle branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, with the support of the national office. The case is being brought in behalf of Gordon Hirabayashi, twenty-four year old senior of the University of Washington, now in the county jail under $5,000 bond for refusal to abide by the evacuation order. Mr. Hirabayashi, Seattle-born son of Japanese Christian immigrants, explained his resistance to the order as consideration of a "duty to maintain the democratic ideals for which this nation stands."

Just what evacuated Japanese Americans can look forward to during the war period is indicated by the first two publications of the War Relocation Authority, released last month. "The War Relocation Work Corps," addressed to "Americans of Japanese ancestry," sets forth the plans for a voluntary work army to be enlisted from among the evacuees and outlines the obligations to be incurred by the enlistees. "Relocating Japanese-American Evacuees" describes the present plans for establishing self-supporting communities of evacuated families on land owned by the federal government. Both are available on request from the authority, Washington, D. C.

Manpower

LAST month saw two radical moves to deal with aspects of the increasingly urgent problem of labor supply for war industry. The War Manpower Commission decided to "freeze" key workers in essential war industries; New York enacted a state law setting "work or don't eat" as a war policy for home relief.

The first purpose of the "freezing" order is to put an end to the "pirating" of skilled labor. "Pirating" usually is done by one plant offering to pay workers higher wages than they are receiving in another plant. The problem has become especially acute in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, and the commission finds that it causes instability and high labor turnover. The order, a spokesman for the commission has explained, means that hereafter essential workers will be "unable to change from one war plant to another without approval of the United States Employment Service." The order makes the USES "the sole hiring agency for critical skills in critical areas."

The Moffat bill, passed by the New York legislature and signed by Governor Herbert Lehman, provides that persons who refuse work because they prefer to live on home relief will be dropped from the relief rolls. Under the new law, a person eligible for relief, or receiving relief, may be offered a job in his home community, in a community within the state, or in a bordering state by local welfare officials. If he accepts, he is to be given travel expenses and home relief at the new location until his wages start. If he refuses "without good cause" a job for which he is "reasonably fitted" in any part of the state, or refuses to take vocational training, he is to lose his allowance. The "no work, no eat" rule does not apply if the offered job is outside the state. The measure provides that refusal to take a job shall not be considered to lack "good cause" if it is based on wages, hours of work, or union membership, or involves a strike, but such a claim is to be ruled on by the state industrial commissioner.

Public Welfare Problems

NATIONAL agencies have worked out agreements delineating their responsibilities in war-related services. But it was apparent at a recent meeting in Chicago of the national councils of state and local administrators of the American Public Welfare Association that these agreements seem much more definitive in Washington than they do at the grass roots. A two-day discussion of problems, current and foreseen, emphasized steadily the need for clear policies and understandings as to who does what at the point where things happen. These things may be related to the mobilization of manpower, to "home front" problems arising from military service, to the thousand and one welfare problems resulting from military action. The welfare officials did not propose solutions but rather urged that all these problems be faced with foresight, imagination, and reality, from Washington right down the line.

Pending legislation on aid to the dependents of men in the armed services and on need resulting from military action was discussed with a particular eye on its administrative workability and on the danger that such legislation would let loose a whole new crop of investigating agencies.

The report of the APWA's committee on personnel showed that more than half of the states are undergoing "serious losses" in both professional and clerical staffs. It was noted these losses are less in states whose merit systems have maintained their standards and where administrators have shown imagination and initiative in relating the welfare services to the community war effort. Where workers have security in their jobs and a sense of their place in the war effort they yield less readily to the siren call of war service agencies.

Wartime Feeding

AN important problem of wartime morale is the maintenance of good relations between the different regional, national, religious, and racial groups within a country. Because of the heterogeneous nature of our population this problem assumes greater proportions here than elsewhere. Yet in preparing to meet it we can, as in many other aspects of our planning, learn from the experience of England where attempts to feed different urban groups unfamiliar foods during evacuations set up serious stumbling blocks to the program. Differences in food habits were found to be a major barrier to the development of a closer interrelationship between groups of different cultural backgrounds.

With this problem in mind, the division of anthropology and psychology of the National Research Council recently set up a committee to study the relationship between food habits and the problems of wartime emergency feeding. The

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committee's recommendations, released last month, stressed, among other points, that . . .

Differences in food habits should be taken into account in planning for mass feedings or evacuations.

Attempts should be made to establish feeding patterns which do not offend any group rather than to cater to the separate preferences of each group.

If cafeterias are to be used, arrangements should be made to make the meal a "family meal" to prevent the children from breaking away from parental control.

In situations where it is necessary to combine groups of very different national, economic, religious, and racial status efforts should be made to set up the eating situation so that it avoids a homelike atmosphere in order that the fears associated with unaccustomed social intercourse will be kept at a minimum.

Labor Headlines

THE final break between Philip Murray and John L. Lewis, and Attorney General Francis Biddle's order for the immediate deportation of Harry R. Bridges, West Coast leader of the CIO, are making front page news of cleavages in organized labor.

Bridges is ordered deported to his native Australia as an alien affiliated with "an organization [the Communist Party] that believes in, advises, advocates, and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States." Many labor groups have expressed vigorous disapproval of the ruling, notably most of the "left wing" CIO organizations. Bridges, at liberty on bond, has begun court proceedings to set aside the order, and has announced that he will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. He challenges the constitutionality of the 1940 amendment to the immigration law, under which the Attorney General acted, and its application in his own case.

The specific reason for the split between Philip Murray, CIO president, and John L. Lewis, mine workers' leader and former head of the CIO, is the question of the dues of the United Mine Workers to the CIO, and the sums allocated by the miners for CIO organizing campaigns. The CIO claims that the miners' dues are in arrears. The UMW, through Lewis and his spokesmen, claim that $1,685,000 they turned over to the CIO for organizing was a "loan" not a "contribution," and that the $30,000 monthly per capita tax should be charged off against it.

But many other factors have helped create the present controversy; among them: Lewis's isolationism in the defense period; his effort to swing the CIO vote to Willkie in 1940; Murray's election to the CIO presidency; Lewis's "peace move," going over Murray's head to make overtures for "recouplement" with the American Federation of Labor. Now the situation has moved into a new phase with the ousting on May 29 of Philip Murray from the position he had held for twenty-two years as vice-president of the UMW, almost simultaneously with his election as first international president of the newly formed United Steel Workers of America (USA-CIO) with a membership of some 660,000.

A week later, at the meeting of the CIO executive board, Murray made a bitter attack on his friend and co-worker of nearly thirty years, charging that Lewis is "hell bent on creating national confusion and national disunity." The board unanimously passed a resolution condemning "the actions and policies of John L. Lewis as a grave danger to the security of our nation and to the future of the workers in the entire world." Neither Murray nor the board can oust the miners' union from the CIO. That can be done only by the national convention. Should the UMW officials decide to "withdraw," there is reason to think that a split would result in the miners' union itself—biggest and most powerful American labor group—with a "Lewis wing" bolting the CIO, and an "independent wing" staying in the central body. Certainly any hope for a united labor movement in this country seems increasingly remote, with the opening of new lines of schism within the unions.

Kingsley House, New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS afforded delegates to the National Conference of Social Work what might be called a three-dimension exhibit of self-reconstruction, southern style. Twenty years ago, when the conference last met there, Kingsley House still carried on in an old residence near the waterfront, under Eleanor McMain, one of the most engaging and creative social pioneers in her generation. A few blocks away—the district is known as the "Irish channel"—an entire block was occupied by a cotton warehouse, with its gins and presses of an earlier day. Before Miss McMain's death, a gift made it possible for Kingsley House to purchase it and turn it into what has become the loveliest setting for neighborhood work in the country. On three sides, the old structures have been transformed into a huge gymnasium, lofty shaded play spaces, and a row of arts and crafts shops. Modern buildings close in the fourth side of the quadrangle, and the wide lawn at the center is rimmed with trees, vines, and flowering shrubs. The settlement household were hosts to the conference one afternoon. The new headworker is Emeric Kurtagh, formerly director of the workers education center at Henry Street Settlement, New York, who was pianist at the general conference sessions at the municipal auditorium, and chairman of the program committee for the meetings held under the National Federation of Settlements.

A Pioneer

ABRAHAM EPSTEIN, who died after a brief illness on May 2, was for more than half his fifty years a pioneer in the new field of social security. Long before most of his fellow-countrymen had come to recognize the need for social insurances in an industrial era, Mr. Epstein was crusading for old age pensions. As the movement for social security gathered momentum, he was quick to point out the dangers of crackpot schemes, and just as quick to challenge the inadequacies or weaknesses of programs sponsored by powerful industrial or governmental groups. His book, "Insecurity—A Challenge to America," is generally recognized as the primary sourcebook in its field. He built and guided the American Association for Social Security, and from the beginning served as its executive. The Association celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a notable conference only a fortnight before Mr. Epstein's death.

As he was stricken with his last illness, Mr. Epstein was in the midst of a campaign for reforms in the present unemployment insurance system, and for the enactment of a national health insurance scheme. He was working also on plans to help cushion post-war adjustments.

Born in Russia, educated in this country, to which he came as a boy, Abraham Epstein helped bring his adopted land to a new awareness of our common responsibilities, and a notable advance toward meeting them.

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RESORT

NORTH CAROLINA

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SITUATIONS WANTED

TRAINED WORKER, college graduate, long, successful experience in organization, direction of boys' work program. Prefer challenging work requiring tact, originality and skill. 7802 Survey.

Mature Case Worker with experience in Family and Children's field, wishes responsible position in small Eastern city. 7803 Survey.

SECRETARIAL POSITION WANTED: Candidate has had several years secretarial and bookkeeping experience in fields of: child guidance, child placing, public and maternal health, settlement, immigration and refugee. Details and reference furnished upon request. 7804.

PROGRESSIVE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, now employed, (man, married), with 15 years' institutional experience, desires new connection. 7798 Survey.

BOYS' WORKER, TEACHER, M.A., age 30, experienced settlement group worker and teacher of mentally retarded and normal children. Highly recommended. 7800 Survey.

EXECUTIVE or SUB-EXECUTIVE social work job. Excellent training both undergraduate and social service graduate work. Seven years' experience, Group Work; four years' teaching. Draft status—Deferred 3A, dependents. Excellent health. Desires change. 7805 Survey.

You Help Someone You Know

U S O

When You Give to the U S O

HERE IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 189)

conference where the chances that the House conferees will agree are good. The House cut FSA almost in half on the grounds that the set-up was "communistic."

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IN A SECOND MESSAGE ON THE CIVILIAN Conservation Corps the President increased by $31,717,000 his request to Congress for funds to operate the set-up during the year beginning July 1. The original CCC budget called for an appropriation of only $49,000,000 and proposed that the 300 camps maintained in July be reduced to 150 by the end of the fiscal year. The new appropriation would operate 350 camps for the full year.

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THE TOWNSEND NEWS SHEET, "Washington Flash," quoted Representative James O'Connor of Montana as saying at a meeting of the Townsend legislative steering committee:

"The young men are not going to do the voting this fall. Much of it is going to be done by the most neglected class of people, that is, over sixty. These people are not going to remain neglected without a tremendous protest. It is up to us to marshal and direct that protest."

The House Committee on election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, however, is bringing out a bill that will give the young men the vote in national elections. The bill is being redrafted and should be ready for the floor in short order.

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THE DIVISION OF SOCIAL PROTECTION of the Federal Security Agency is finding that the problem of the camp follower is not so easily settled as the authors of the May act assumed. Merely shoving the girls from town to town and from camp to camp is safeguarding neither the boys nor the girls.

The chief problem is not that of dealing with professional prostitutes, but of handling the girls who flock to the camps seeking work or social contacts. In towns near the southern camps, inspection of police blotters indicates that most of the girls picked up have left under-privileged homes in quest of adventure or a job. Few of the social agencies have recognized the problem such girls present. The Division of Social Protection, which is trying to do something about it, has a limited staff and many other responsibilities. Meanwhile, girls continue to flock to camp communities. When they achieve neither a boy friend in uniform nor a job at a living wage, they become easy prey for those who are on the alert for penniless and unprotected girls and young women.

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORKERS, 944 Rush Street, Chicago. Its purpose is to improve standards of social work in hospitals, clinics, or other distinctly medical or psychiatric agencies, and to stimulate its intensive and extensive development.

LOS ANGELES SANATORIUM—Ex-Patients Home. A national, free, non-sectarian tuberculosis hospital—whose services include an Adult Clinic, A Children's Clinic, An Occupational Therapy Dept., a Rehabilitation Department, and a Social Service Department. Executive Director—Samuel H. Golter; Medical Director—Dr. Joseph Rosenblatt. West Coast Area—208 West 8th Street, Los Angeles, California; New York Area—145 West 45th Street, Harold N. Imber, Director; Philadelphia Area—12 South 12th Street, Sylvia Neulander, Dir.; Chicago Area—30 North Dearborn St., Paul Dubinsky, Director. Applications also accepted through local Jewish Federations and Welfare Fund Offices.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER for tuberculous adults and children. Non-sectarian, free, maintains children's preventorium. Executive Secretary—Samuel Schaefer, Medical Director—Dr. Charles J. Kaufman, Research Director—Dr. Harry J. Corper. Hospital care includes educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Applications New York area—19 West 44 Street, Philip Houtz, Director; Philadelphia area—1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, Director; Chicago area—30 North La Salle Street, Arthur Heim, Director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Fund offices or direct to Hospital, 3800 East Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York. Dorothy Deming, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring indigent mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, Richard N. Pierson, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA-9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M.-4 P.M.
Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30-8 P.M.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counselling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Edward P. F. Eagan, President; Edson K. Green, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, the Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, the Forty-Ninth Street Craft Shop, 424 West 49 Street, the Tot Lot, 422 West Forty-Ninth Street, Camp Sebago and Camp Wakonda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. BoysCluBs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., James E. West, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA —130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U.S.A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins. "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

HUGHES PRINTING CO.
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 220 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization for research and field service. Activities include: assistance to state and local agencies in organizing activities and promoting legislation; research in legislation, vocations, statistics, and mechanical appliances for the blind; maintenance of a reference lending library. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organization, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. This includes: 1, Study of needs as to strategic importance; 2, Stewardship education and stimulation of increased giving by promotion of (a) International Golden Rule Week, (b) Golden Rule Observance of Mothers' Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas, (c) Religion and Welfare Program, (d) Daily Remembrance of War Sufferers Through Coin-a-Meal Globes; 3, Allocation of relief and welfare funds as grants-in-aid to institutions and agencies recommended by the Survey Committee; 4, Administration of trust funds for philanthropic purposes. These funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Memorial gifts and funds, (c) Gifts on the annuity plan, (d) Private benevolent funds, (e) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about penal institutions and works to improve standards of care in penal institutions. Aids discharged prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Wm. B. Cox, Executive Secretary.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY —Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlet, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Fred K. Hoehler, President, Chicago; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The seventieth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 23-29, 1943. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and three Branch Offices in San Francisco, St. Louis and Alexandria, Va. There are 3,721 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Services, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, and Volunteer Special Services.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The Inter-Denominational body of the home mission boards of 23 denominations of the United States and Canada. President, George Pitt Beers; Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisor, Western Area, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Migrant Supervisor, Gulf to Great Lakes Area, Miss Helen White, 1411 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Frank L. Weil, President; Carl M. Loeb, Jr., Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City. Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born, peace, social legislation, adult Jewish education, and social welfare. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City. 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, University of Pittsburgh.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Rev. Walter McGuinn, S.J., *Dean*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
University Campus, and 25 Niagara Square
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Edith Abbott, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
Department of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
805 Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii
Department of Social Work Training
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
E. Franklin Frazier, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, University, La.
Graduate School of Social Welfare Admin.
Earl Klein, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Elmer A. Barton, S.J., *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum
in Social Work, 40 East Ferry Street
Detroit, Michigan

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
Graduate Course in Social Work
F. Stuart Chapin, *Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of
Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Kenneth L. M. Pray, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
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SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., *Director*

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18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
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SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Everett Kimball, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Canada
School of Social Work
Stuart K. Jaffary, *Director*

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School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, School of Social Work
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work
Bertha Gerber, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Ernest Witte, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri
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School of Public Affairs & Social Work
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WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
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*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
Henry Coe Lanpher, *Director*

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